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PRESIDENT WILSON ON NEW ASPECT OF LAW OF NATIONS

Help of Lawyers in Constructive
Side of International Law Is
Asked — Warning Against
Too Great Expectations

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
PARIS, France (Sunday) — President Wilson delivered an address on the new aspect of international law and the duty of lawyers in the constructive work which it will demand, at a banquet of the International Law Society on Friday last.

PARIS, France (Saturday) — Speaking at a dinner last night, President Wilson discussed the future role of international law. The intelligent development of international law, he said, will be one of the things of most consequence to men in the future. In a sense, he said, the old international law is played out. The future of mankind depends more upon the relations of nations to one another than upon the separate and selfish development of the national systems of law.

The dinner was given by the International Law Society Association, of which Sir Thomas Barclay is president.

The President's address was as follows:

"Sir Thomas and gentlemen: I esteem it a very great pleasure to find myself in this distinguished company and in this companionship of letters, Sir Thomas has been particularly generous, as have the gentlemen at the other end of the table, in what they have said of me, but they have given me too high a role to play up to. It is particularly difficult to believe oneself to be what has been described, in so small a company as this, when a great body of people is present, one can assume a pose which is impossible when there is so small a number of critical eyes looking directly at you.

Warns Against Rash Expectation

"And yet there was one part of Sir Thomas' generous interpretation which was true. What I have tried to do and what I have said in speaking for America, was to speak the mind of America, to speak the impulse and the principles of America, and the only proof I have of my success is that the spirit of America responded, responded without stint or limit, and proved that it was ready to do that thing which I was privileged to call upon it to do.

"And we have illustrated in this spirit of America something which perhaps may serve as a partial guide for the future. May I say that one of the things that has disturbed me in recent months is the unqualified hope that men have entertained everywhere of immediate emancipation from the things that have hampered them and oppressed them. You cannot in human experience rush into the light. You have to go through the twilight into the broadening day before the noon comes and the full sun is on the landscape; and we must see to it that those who hope are not disappointed, by showing them the processes by which hope must be realized, processes of law, processes of slow disengagement from the many things that have bound us in the past.

Habits Slowly Altered

"You cannot throw off the habits of society immediately, any more than you can throw off the habits of the individual immediately. They must be slowly got rid of, or, rather, they must be slowly altered. They must be slowly adapted, they must be slowly shaped to the new ends for which we would use them. That is the process of law, of law is intelligently conceived.

"I thought it a privilege to come here tonight, because your studies are devoted to one of the things which will be of most consequence to men in the future, the intelligent development of international law. In one sense this great unprecedented war was fought to give validity to international law, to prove that it had a reality which no Nation could afford to disregard; that while it did not have the ordinary sanctions, while there was no international authority as yet to enforce it, it nevertheless had something behind it which was greater than that, the moral rectitude of mankind.

Base of International Law

"If we can now give to international law the kind of vitality which it can have only if it is a real expression of our moral judgment, we shall have completed in some sense the work which this war was intended to emphasize.

"International law has perhaps sometimes been a little too much thought out in the closet. International law has, may I say it without offense, been handled too exclusively by lawyers. Lawyers like definite lines. They like systematic arrangements. They are uneasy if they depart from what was done yesterday. They dread experiments. They like charted seas, and if they have no charts hardly venture to undertake the voyage.

"Now we must venture upon uncharted seas to some extent in the future. In the new League of Nations we are starting out on uncharted seas, and therefore we must have, I will not say the audacity, but the steadiness of purpose which is necessary in such novel circumstances, and we must not be afraid of new things; at the same

time we must not be intolerant of old things. We must weave out of the old materials the new garments which it is necessary that men should wear.

Meaning of Mankind

"It is a great privilege if we can do that kind of thinking for mankind—human thinking, thinking that is made up of comprehension of the needs of mankind. And when I think of mankind, I must say I do not always think of well-dressed persons. Most persons are not well dressed. The heart of the world is under very plain jackets. The heart of the world is at very simple firesides. The heart of the world is in very humble circumstances; and unless you know the pressure of life of the humble classes you know nothing of life whatever. Unless you know where the pinch comes, you do not know what the pulse has to stand, you do not know what strain the muscle has to bear, you do not know what trial the nerves have to go through to hold on.

"To hold on where there is no glee in life is the hard thing. Those of us who can sit sometimes at leisure and read pleasant books and think of the past, the long past, that we have no part in, and project the long future—we are not specimens of mankind. The specimens of mankind have not time to do that, and we must use our leisure when we have it to feel with them and think for them, so that we can translate their desire into a fact, so far as that is possible, and see that most complicated and elusive of all things, that we call justice, is accomplished. An easy word to say, and a noble word upon the tongue, but one of the most difficult enterprises of the human spirit.

Warning Against Condescension

"It is hard to be just to those with whom you are intimate; how much harder it is to conceive the problems of those with whom you are not intimate, and be just to them. To live with them, to work for people and with people is at the bottom of the kind of experience which must underlie justice.

"The sympathy that has the slightest touch of condescension in it has no touch of helpfulness about it. If you are aware of stooping to help a man, you cannot help him. You must realize that he stands on the same earth with yourself and has a heart like your own, and that you are helping him standing on that common level and using that common impulse of humanity.

National Law Played Out

"In a sense the old enterprise of national law is played out. I mean that the future of mankind depends more upon the relations of nations to one another, more upon the realization of the common brotherhood of mankind, than upon the separate and selfish development of national systems of law; so that the men who can, if I may express it so, think without language, think the common thoughts of humanity, are the men who will be most serviceable in the immediate future.

"God grant that there may be many of them; that many men may see this hope and wish to advance it, and that the plain men everywhere may know that there is no language of society in which he has no brothers or co-laborers, in order to reach the great ends of equity and of high justice."

LABOR OPPOSING CARRANZA PLAN

Samuel Gompers, of American
Federation, Seeks to Defeat
Measure Providing for Seizure
of All Idle Industrial Plants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — A protest has been made in the name of Pan-American Labor by Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, against the enactment by the Mexican Senate of Labor legislation proposed by President Carranza. Labor conditions, already unsettled by revolutions, have, it is said, been made worse by legislative action and executive decrees.

In many states, workmen's compensation regulations have been put into effect, and profit-sharing laws, varying greatly. This has led to dissatisfaction on both sides and strikes and lockouts in all sections.

President Carranza has asked the Mexican Congress to enact a law at the present session that will give the federal government power to seize any industrial plant that suspends operation, and to operate it for the benefit of the State. Neither the Labor unions nor the employers are strong enough in Mexico to combat this move, and Mr. Gompers is endeavoring, according to advices from Mexico City, to block the passage of the measure. He points out that this law would prevent collective bargaining by the laboring man, and would disarm him of the right to strike.

Labor leaders in Mexico are alarmed at the spread of bolshevism in the Republic, and have sent urgent requests to Labor leaders in this country for aid in combating it. It is charged that President Carranza has fallen under the sway of the Bolshevist movement. State socialism is said to be an ideal of a number of his advisers, notably General Alvarado, who put an elaborate program of socialism into effect in Yucatan, when he was Governor of that State.

NAVAL SEAPLANES REACH TREPASSEY

Second Section of Attempted
Trans-Atlantic Flight Accom-
plished When American Ma-
chines Reach Newfoundland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland — The American naval seaplane NC-1 which is attempting the trans-Atlantic flight, arrived at Trepassey on Saturday evening, having had a 20-mile favorable breeze all the way. The NC-3 arrived about four hours later.

TREPASSEY, Newfoundland — The American naval seaplanes NC-1 and NC-3 were moored on Saturday night in Trepassey Bay, the "jumping off" point of the long trans-Atlantic flight, having completed the second section of the coastal journey from Rockaway Beach, New York, with a 460-mile flight from Halifax.

The NC-1, piloted by Lieutenant-Commander P. N. L. Bellinger, made the flight in 6 hours and 54 minutes at an average speed of 65 nautical or 74 land miles an hour. The flight was made at an altitude of about 2000 feet.

The NC-3, piloted by Commander John H. Towers, commander of the flight, arrived at 10:31 p. m. Greenwich time, having been compelled to put back to Halifax for propeller repair after flying 50 miles from that harbor. Its flying time on the successful trip was 6 hours and 56 minutes, or two minutes more than that of the NC-1.

Both planes appeared to be in the best of condition upon their arrival, and let live, to work for people and with people is at the bottom of the kind of experience which must underlie justice.

Weather conditions permitting, it is expected that the flight to the Azores, a distance of 1200 miles, will be attempted this week. The date originally fixed for the start from Newfoundland was May 12 to 14.

Previous Long Flights

Naval Planes, in 1918, Covered 700
Miles in 20 Hours

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.
NEW YORK, New York — That three United States Navy planes, on Nov. 7, 1918, left Bay Shore, Long Island, and arrived at Brunswick, Georgia, a distance of approximately 700 miles, 20 hours later, is declared by the Army and Navy Journal, which says that the flight was not made public at the time because of the censorship. The Journal says:

"The squadron was under the command of Lieut. Harold F. Seiden. These three planes arrived in Brunswick 20 hours later, after stopping for fuel at Cape May, New Jersey; Hampton Roads, Virginia; Moorehead City, North Carolina, and Charleston, South Carolina. The boats were flown by the following officers:

Ensigns Paul, Storck, Taylor, Titts, and Shanks. This flight was so successful that a second flight was made the following week, three other planes leaving Bay Shore for Brunswick. Two of them arrived successfully as the first three, but one was wrecked on the coast of North Carolina."

Plans for the Flight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

TREPASSEY, Newfoundland — By Saturday afternoon, the 27 destroyers that called here were posted along the Trepassey-Azores section at intervals of 60 miles. Five are stationed between here and Halifax, and five between the Azores and Lisbon at similar intervals. In addition, there are five superdreadnaughts from Lisbon across the Bay of Biscay, with five more ships, oil tankers and relief vessels. The five superdreadnaughts are the Utah, Arkansas, Wyoming, Florida and Texas, each of 24,000 tons displacement.

The plan of the fliers will be to start from here an hour before sunset and fly to the Azores, a distance of 1200 miles, landing at the city of Ponta Delgada in the early morning. There they will remain for the remainder of the day refueling, starting the next morning for Lisbon, a distance of 800 miles. Refueling there, they will leave and skirt the coast to Cape Finisterre, the furthestmost northwestern point on the Portuguese coast.

On the last leg of the journey all flying will be done during the hours of daylight.

Trepassey has been newly discovered and placed on the map of fame by the Americans, of whom some 8500 have called. All have been agreeably surprised over the climate. Friday was most beautiful and squads of the sailors thoroughly enjoyed themselves.

Dirigible Sea Flight Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey — Brig-Gen. S. Leo Charlton, British air attaché, has announced here that the R-35, one of the new British dirigibles, will attempt to fly westward over the Atlantic during this month, perhaps using this city's aviation field as its terminus.

British Machine Arrives

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland — The Handley-Page machine in which Vice-Admiral Mark Kerr and his crew will attempt the trans-Atlantic flight, arrived by the steamship Digby on Sat-

urday. It was put aboard a special freight train for Harbor Grace, the starting point, to be assembled. All preparations have been made at Harbor Grace, and it is not unlikely that the flight will take place about May 15. Hawker and Raynham are still waiting for more favorable conditions on the Atlantic.

INDUSTRIES UNDER BOLSHEVIST RULE

J. G. Phelps Stokes Tells of a
Report Affording Evidence
of Demoralization Into Which
Russian Activities Have Fallen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York — J. G. Phelps Stokes of this city, one of the Socialists who left the American Socialist Party after adoption of the St. Louis convention against the war, has received what he believes is a wholly trustworthy and detailed report on industrial conditions in that part of northern Russia under Bolshevist rule. He says this report affords startling evidence of the demoralization into which the Russian industrial activities have fallen during the Bolshevist regime.

"The author of this report," said Mr. Stokes to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "had exceptional qualifications and facilities for ascertaining the facts from official and other authoritative sources, and his findings can be relied upon."

These findings show that 17 nationalized large factories in the Petrograd district, that employed 62,295 workers in January, 1917, employed 36,405 in January, 1918, and 19,248 in July, 1918. Last January the number had fallen to 2000.

In the same district, 173 private industries employing 124,000 persons in January, 1917, had 36,405 in January, 1918, and 16,593 in July, and 8000 last January. On corresponding dates the Putiloff and Nevsky iron works fell from 57,000 employees to 21,364, 5947, and 4000.

Output Falls Off

The findings show that the output fell off correspondingly. The Putiloff works constructed during the first half of 1918 five locomotives, as against a usual six months' production of about 90 in normal times. The Nevsky works produced eight against 60 in normal times. During the second half of 1918 the number increased to 15 and 10, respectively, but the number of employees in and about the locomotive shops per locomotive delivered was nearly eight times that in normal times, and the average cost a locomotive, which was 48,000 rubles in normal times, had increased to 500,000, and a cost of 800,000 was anticipated this year. The cost of locomotive repairs in the six principal locomotive shops of northern Russia has increased from five to tenfold during their control by the people's commissaries.

The informant also reports that the official figures of the labor commissariat of the Bolshevist Government show that the number of industrial workers in Petrograd fell from 225,000 on January 1, 1918, to 99,400 on Aug. 1 of that year, and that 44 industrial enterprises in the Petrograd district, employing 81,300 workers, ceased operations entirely. Of 2046 industrial enterprises in this district in 1900, 1361 had permanently closed by April 1, 1918.

Diminution in Employment

The official journal, Economic Life of the North, shows diminution in industrial labor employment in that region as follows:

Jan. 1, 1917, 82,700;	Jan. 1, 1918, 181,800;
April 1, 1918, 53,100;	Aug. 1, 1918, 40,400.

The principal industrial enterprises in Bolshevist Russia were nationalized by decree of June 28, 1918, yet it is said that very many smaller enterprises are permitted to continue to struggle along under private management, subject to the rules and regulations of workmen's committees, and local soviets, and subject to confiscation at any moment. If, according to the report, "through superior efficiency or any other cause, they seem to the Bolsheviki to be worth holding themselves."

Russian textile manufacturing enterprises, listed in Economic Life of the North, diminished from 1900 to 70 on April 1, 1918; wood-working industries from 280 to 50; metallurgical industries from 521 to 220, and miscellaneous from 936 to 241.

"With industrial activity so vastly diminished," says Mr. Stokes, "and with unemployment so enormous, increased and production reduced, is it any wonder that destitution, starvation, pestilence, and anarchy prevail in the realm of the Bolsheviki?"

PRESIDENT WILSON HONORED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Sunday) — President Wilson has received a commemorative medal of the Institute of Moral and Political Sciences, of which he is an associate member. The ceremony took place yesterday.

NEW TAXES IN JAMAICA

KINGSTON, Jamaica — To meet a deficit of \$700,000, the legislative council has imposed a tax of 25 cents on each parcel unloaded here from steamers. Commercial travelers will also be subject to a tax.

URGE DEPORTATION OF ALIEN SLACKERS

Delegates to American Legion
Caucus in St. Louis Also
Adopt Constitution to Serve
Until Meeting in Minneapolis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

ST. LOUIS, Missouri — In its final sessions the organization caucus of the American Legion settled to serious work, passed resolutions demanding the deportation of alien slackers and of all aliens interned during the war, and adopted a constitution that is to serve until the great organization meeting, to open in Minneapolis, Nov. 10. A part of the resolutions mentioned are directed at the method of discharging conscientious objectors, adopted by Newton D. Baker, United States Secretary of War.

On Friday the Illinois delegation resented the acts of the caucus in spurning Chicago as the next meeting place, assigning as a reason the unpatriotic attitude of Mayor Thompson. On Saturday the Illinois delegation stated that the caucus had been proper and that they hoped the legion had shown the way for Chicago to rid itself of Burkomaster Thompson.

It was decided to publish and distribute an American Legion official publication, New York being chosen as temporary headquarters.

Land Reclamation Favored

Indorsement of reclamation of lands for soldiers was voted and a proposal to ask that Congress give all men discharged from the service six months' pay was quickly voted down. Resolutions disapproving the war-time prohibition measure and demanding that national guard and regular army men be placed on an equal basis also failed of adoption.

The delegates hoisted down the recommendation of the committee on time and place that Chicago be named as the meeting place for permanent organization next November. They heaped epithets upon the head of the Mayor of Chicago, William Hale Thompson, ripped down the banners of invitation that the Chicago men had hung about the walls and hurled them at the Illinois delegation.

Minneapolis Is Chosen

The storm broke when Col. J. F. Herbert, of Worcester, Massachusetts, announced that Massachusetts would not agree to Chicago as a meeting place. New Yorkers started tearing down the Chicago banners. Maj. John R. Cummings of Chicago protested that the City of Chicago should not be impugned "because we have a Mayor of whom we are ashamed." The tumult resulted in Minneapolis landing the convention scheduled for Nov. 10, 11, and 12.

S. W. Curtin, representative of the Soldiers and Sailors Council of Seattle, was ousted from the convention by unanimous vote when it was formally reported that he was, or had been, affiliated with the I. W. O. He denied the charge, but admitted that he had so fixed the constitution of the Seattle organization that no United States service officer could become a member. The name American Legion was formally adopted and a committee to arrange for the choice of an official emblem was named. Private P. C. Calhoun of Connecticut was named as third vice-chairman. The Rev. Thomas Huston Wiles, of the United States Army, was chosen as chaplain.

One resolution demanded the dismissal of Newton D. Baker, United States Secretary of War, for his action in granting discharges to 126 conscientious objectors and for other discharges granted to army offenders. The transcripts of the evidence in scores of these cases are in the hands of the delegates.

Negro Exclusion Causes Protest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York — Maj. Joel E. Spingarn, former president of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People, and now a member of its board of directors, has sent a telegram to Lieut.-Col. Theodore

Roosevelt at St. Louis, protesting against the reported exclusion of Negro soldiers from the American Legion. "If the legion is to be a national organization of all those who served in the war," says the protest, "the exclusion of hundreds of thousands of Negro soldiers, who gave devoted service to the greatest cause in the nation's history, is a disgrace to the national caucus from New York State, unable to be present, I protest against this injustice."

CONTROL OF FOOD DISTRIBUTION URGED

California Legislators, After
Thorough Inquiry, Report
Greatly Added Costs Through
Alleged Unfair Practices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office.

SACRAMENTO, California — The investigation of the high prices of bread, milk, eggs, and other food products by a legislative commission, has brought from that body a recommendation that the business of distributing certain foods be regarded as a public utility, and thus come under the regulation of the state public utilities commission, which body, in this State, is the Railroad Commission.

A practice roundly scored by the report is that of buying up a producer's entire output of a certain crop and having a part of it withheld from market in order to keep up prices. "It should, by legislation, be made impossible," says the commission, "for any purchaser of foodstuffs to limit the distribution of the producer's output which is not desired for actual use by the purchaser. It is often the case that the entire crop of a producer will be purchased by a dealer under contract, and the producer will be compelled to deliver only a certain portion of his output and will be restrained from distributing under any circumstances that portion of his crop not needed by the purchaser. Such action is of frequent occurrence in the handling of fresh fruits and vegetables, and should not be tolerated."

One other mode of procedure objected to by the commission is that which defects the food in its passage from the producer to the consumer, from the shortest possible route between its origin and final destination. The use of the zigzag route, from one middleman to another, each of whom adds his bit to the ultimate price, is not regarded as a strictly ethical procedure. "In general, when the food is sold," says the commission on this point, "it should go to the necessary agent next in line toward the consumer. It should be made impossible for wholesale dealers in eggs and other products to buy and sell such commodities among themselves, thereby pyramiding the price, without getting the food any further toward the consumer."

Regarding its proposal to make the distribution of certain foods come under the regulation of the public utilities commission, the report says: "It is time that the State should immediately recognize that the distribution of certain essential food commodities is a matter of such public importance that the right to engage in the distribution of those commodities has become a public right, and therefore should be subject to state license. Distributors which should immediately be put under license by the State are: Distributors of milk, commission merchants handling fruits and vegetables, wholesale dealers in eggs, manufacturers of bread, and operators of cold storage warehouses. Other distributors may properly be added from time to time."

The report shows that the cost of distributing all the commodities named is excessive, this being, in the case of milk, about one-half of the price paid by the consumer. While bread in the greater part of California sells for 10 cents for a pound loaf, the price in Los Angeles is 7½ cents for a pound loaf. As no bakeries have failed or gone out of business in Los Angeles in the last year, it is concluded that the bakers in that city are making money and that those in the remainder of the State are making more money.

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RUSSIAN PROBLEMS TO BE SETTLED BY LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Questions of Intervention to Be
Decided by League—Anglo-
Belgian Conference on Ger-
man East African Mandate

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Saturday) — The Council of Four and the various commissions are now working on the terms to be presented to the Austrian and Hungarian delegates. Following the meeting of the Council of Four on Friday morning at President Wilson's residence, Mr. Clemenceau visited President Wilson in the afternoon.

The question of Galicia, and especially the Banat, as well as that of the Adriatic, still remains to be settled, and a close analogy is drawn between Rumania's position, and its connection with the former question, and that of Italy in connection with the latter.

It is now definitely intimated that the Russian problem will be left to the League of Nations, should the occasion to intervene arise.

In view of the Belgian protest regarding the German East African mandate, Viscount Milner has been summoned to Paris to confer with Paul Hymans, head of the Belgian delegation, regarding a mutually acceptable adjustment, and meanwhile the Council of Five has decided to invite Holland to open negotiations with Belgium regarding a revision of the treaties which the latter desires.

An Abyssinian mission, sent to ask for a French protectorate over Ethiopia, has reached Marseilles.

Dodecanese Asserts Claims

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Friday) — Delegates to Paris of the inhabitants of the Dodecanese have addressed a communication to Mr. Clemenceau as president of the Peace Conference, informing him that they have learned by telegraph that the whole population of the Dodecanese has proclaimed, as one man, that they will no longer be slaves. On Easter Sunday the union of the Dodecanese with Greece was proclaimed in the churches and public places by priests and notables. On hearing this the local Italian authorities and men of the Italian army of occupation attacked the unarmed crowds, killing priests and women, imprisoning bishops and notables and savagely ill-treating other women and children.

The communication concludes: "We demand that our compatriots shall no longer run the risk of being shot for the sole reason that they are Greeks and because they have the courage to affirm that they have been Greeks 30 centuries and will always remain Greeks."

German Note on Libau Affair

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Saturday) — A Berlin message states that Matthias Erzberger, head of the German Armistice Commission, has presented a note to the British delegates denying the alleged German part in the Libau coup d'état which overthrew the Lettish Government.

BERLIN, Germany (Saturday) — (Via Copenhagen) — Matthias Erzberger, chairman of the German Armistice Commission, has presented a note to the British representative at Spa, denying that the Germans recently overthrew the Lettish Government at Libau and claiming that the natives did it.

The note promises that the German troops will be withdrawn from Latvia and Lithuania as soon as possible and that Germany will place the responsibility for any consequences on the Allies.

Earl Reading on Peace Terms

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Sunday) — On his arrival in London from America, Earl Reading stated, in the course of an interview that he did not consider the peace terms unnecessarily harsh. Regarding the German contention that the treaty went beyond the 14 points of President Wilson, Earl Reading said: "President Wilson's acceptance of the treaty provided the best answer, for being the author of them, he was the best interpreter."

figure of about 7,500,000,000 francs, or more than 50 per cent of the total national fortune.

"Before the war Portugal established its budget by an economic administration. As the treaty does not recognize that Germany owes us anything whatever and with the tremendous war debts saddled on Portugal, how can the country recover?"

"We did not intend declaring war on Germany as we are too small and too poor, but we were involved because of the question of living up to our promises and then came the critical drive at Verdun."

"Some of the nations involved in the war may be able to sustain their cost of the conflict. Portugal, however, is unable to do so and must have help."

Italian Insistence on Demands

Rome, Italy (Saturday)—The United States and French Ambassadors left Rome on Thursday for Paris. Italian papers still insist on the acceptance of all Italian demands and reject the projected arrangements put forward in the Anglo-French press.

A Rome telegram to the Tribune denies the reported departure of British troops.

Regarding the peace treaty, the Italian press generally doubts Germany's ability to fulfill all its terms, some of which are criticized as contrary to the Wilsonian program.

The Corriere d'Italia disapproves of German-Austria's separation from Germany on the ground that the former would in that case attempt the creation of a Danubian confederation, enabling the resurrection of a new Austrian empire more formidable for Italy than the former one.

Mr. Venizelos Confers

Paris, France (Sunday)—Mr. Clemenceau, Mr. Arthur J. Balfour, the British Foreign Minister, and Mr. Venizelos of Greece held a meeting at President Wilson's house at noon today.

AMERICAN VISIT TO THE DAIL EIREANN

Delegates of Irish-American Societies at Sinn Fein Assembly—Police at Mansion House

DUBLIN, Ireland (Friday)—The Irish-American delegates attended a special meeting of Dail Eireann on Friday, at which Prof. de Valera said that America would not regard her responsible head's official utterances as a scrap of paper. At night the Lord Mayor held a reception in the city's honor.

In the interval between this and the adjournment of Dail Eireann, police and the military surrounded the Mansion House, but withdrew before the reception began.

DUBLIN, Ireland (Friday)—The Mansion House here was occupied by soldiers and police shortly before 5:30 o'clock this afternoon, after the session of Dail Eireann there. Their purpose was to effect the arrest of Robert Barton and J. J. Walsh, Sinn Fein members of Parliament, and others who had recently escaped from Mountjoy prison and were believed to be in the building.

The Sinn Fein Parliament had adjourned, but the building was to be used in the evening for the reception by the Lord Mayor to Frank P. Walsh, Michael F. Ryan and former Governor of Illinois, Edward Dunne, the visiting representatives of the Irish societies of America. The troops remained in the structure nearly two hours, by which time the Lord Mayor's guests for the reception were arriving.

Eventually the troops were withdrawn, without having captured the men who were sought. The reception then proceeded.

Large crowds outside cheered the Sinn Fein leaders as they arrived.

PRESIDENT PROCLAIMS BOY SCOUT WEEK

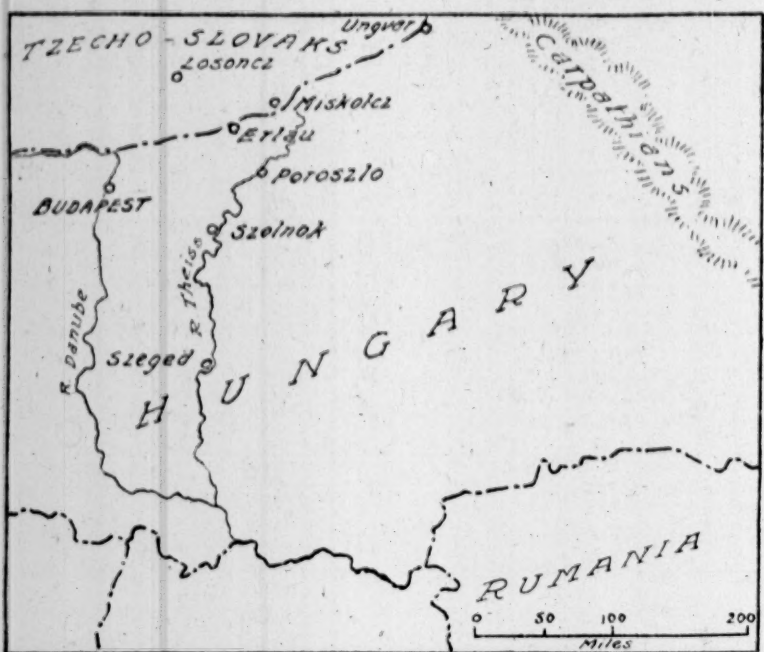
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—President Wilson, in a proclamation issued from the White House yesterday, calls upon the Nation to observe the period beginning June 8, to Flag Day, June 14, as "Boy Scout Week" for the purpose of "strengthening the work of the Boy Scouts of America."

He points out, in a remarkable tribute to the achievements of the Scouts during the war, that they "have not only demonstrated their worth to the Nation, but have materially contributed to a deeper appreciation by the American people of the higher conception of patriotism and citizenship." He calls upon all who are eligible to become leaders, upon the people as a whole to enroll as associate members, "and to give all possible financial assistance to this organization of American boyhood."

It is the aim of this nation-wide campaign, to secure at least 1,000,000 associate members of the Boy Scouts of America, and to do this an organization has been completed, at the head of which is a national citizens' committee, of which William C. McAdoo, former Secretary of the Treasury, has accepted the chairmanship.

CANADIAN BATTALIONS RECEIVE THEIR COLORS

LONDON, England (Friday)—The Prince of Wales on Wednesday presented the King's and regimental colors to the twenty-fifth, twenty-seventh, twenty-eighth, and twenty-ninth Canadian battalions at their camp.



Scene of Tzecho-Rumanian advance

Map shows line of Rumanian advance on Budapest, stretching from Szeged to Poroszló, and of that of the Czechs, Losonc-Erlau-Miskolc.

FIELD MARSHAL'S STORY DISCUSSED

Viscount French's Apologia for the 1914 Campaign Is Subject of Interpellation in the House of Commons

LONDON, England (Friday)—The Christian Science Monitor learns that, apparently, the Hungarian situation on Tuesday had advanced to the river Theiss and were holding it from opposite Poroszló to Szeged, the latter place being held by French troops who have taken no hostile action against the Budapest Government.

The Rumanians have the bridgehead over the Theiss at Szolnok, while, north of the Rumanian sector, around Losonc, Erlau, and Miskolc, the Czech forces have occupied the country.

Official information so far available indicates that the Rumanian advance to the Theiss was neither instigated, nor is being supported, by the entente whose near-Eastern army, although not part in the advance, the Rumanian Government has acted on its own initiative and responsibility for obvious considerations of self-preservation, in view of the combined operation by Hungarians and Russians, intended, when the Hungarian Red army had been made ready, to take the offensive.

Not only Rumanian but also Magyar elements in Transylvania have enthusiastically supported Rumania's successful move.

Assistance for Bela Kun
KIEV, Russia (Saturday)—Bolshevik wireless messages state that Mr. Rakovski, chairman of the Ukrainian Soviet, has telegraphed to Bela Kun, Foreign Minister in the Budapest Government, promising him assistance against the Allies.

HIGHER TAX URGED ON RENT PROFITEERS

BOSTON, Massachusetts—As a result of investigation of alleged rent profiteering, Edward T. Kelly, chairman of the Boston Board of Assessors, will recommend, in his report to Andrew J. Peters, Mayor of the city, that he be given authority to increase the valuation and taxation of certain properties upon which rents have been advanced.

Mr. Kelly has received the names of 59 landlords charged by tenants with unjustly increasing rents. He says he has found in one case, for example, notice has been given to two tenants of a property that rents will be raised \$4 a month to \$29 and \$23, respectively. Heat is not supplied and the house is in poor condition, he asserts. An increase from \$24 to \$28 has been made in another case, where, he says, there is no excuse in the way of repairs or increased costs, and the property is yielding an income of 15 per cent. In another section a health inspector has been evicted with his family.

Mr. Kelly hopes by increasing taxation to check other landlords who might try to increase rents without justification.

CONSPIRACY CHARGE DENIED

NEW YORK, New York—Denial of participation in a conspiracy to conduct military measures from the United States against the Mexican Government on behalf of Gen. Felix Diaz was made before a United States commissioner on Saturday by Robert Gavon, who was secretary to Gen. Aurelio Blanquet, killed recently by government forces in Mexico.

MEN FOR TRANSPORT SERVICE

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Thirty-two per cent of the enlisted men of the naval reserve force and the entire enlisted personnel of the regular navy are to be assigned to sea duty at once, according to orders received from Washington at the navy yard here. It is understood that the purpose is to obtain men for additions to the transport service.

GERMAN PROTESTS AT ALLIED TERMS

Head of German Peace Delegation Sends Note of Protest to Allies, Who Maintain Right to Insist on Terms

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Sunday)—In reply to a note from Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau protesting against the severity of the peace terms, the Allies declare that they cannot discuss their right to insist on the terms of the peace treaty as drafted.

PARIS, France (Saturday)—(By The Associated Press)—The Allies can admit of no discussion of their right to insist upon the terms of the peace treaty substantially as drafted. This is the reply to Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, head of the German peace delegation, who submitted a note to the Allies declaring that the peace treaty contains demands which could be borne by no people, and many of them incapable of accomplishment.

Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau also has been informed, in answer to his complaint, that Germany was asked to sign the allied plan for a League of Nations, although not among the states invited to enter it; that the admission of additional member states has not been overlooked, but has been explicitly provided for in the second paragraph of Article 1 of the covenant.

German Delegate's Letter

The Count's letter reads: "The German peace delegation has finished the first perusal of the peace conditions which have been handed over to them. They have had to realize that on essential points the basis of peace of right agreed upon between the belligerents has been abandoned."

"They were not prepared to find that the promise explicitly given to the German people and the whole of mankind is in this way to be rendered illusory."

"The draft of the treaty contains demands which no nation could endure. Moreover, our experts hold many of them could not possibly be carried out."

"The German peace delegation will substantiate these statements in detail and transmit to the allied and associated governments their observations and their material continuously."

(Signed) "BROCKDORFF-RANTZAU."

Allied Reply

To this letter, the following reply was made: "The representatives of the allied and associated powers have received the statement of objections of the German plenipotentiaries to the draft conditions of peace."

"In reply they wish to remind the German delegation that they have formulated the terms of the treaty with constant thought of the principles on which the armistice and the negotiations for peace were proposed. They can admit no discussion of the right to insist on the terms of the peace substantially as drafted. They can consider only such practical suggestions as the German plenipotentiaries may have to submit."

The second letter from the German representatives reads:

"The German peace delegation has the honor to pronounce its attitude on the question of the League of Nations by herewith transmitting a German program which, in the opinion of the delegation, contains important suggestions on the League of Nations problem."

"The German peace delegation reserves for itself the liberty of stating its opinions on the draft of the allied and associated governments in detail. In the meantime it begs to call attention to the discrepancy lying in the fact that Germany is called on to sign the statute of the League of Nations as an inherent part of the treaty draft handed to us, and on the other hand, is not mentioned among the states which are invited to join the League of Nations."

"The German peace delegation begs to inquire whether, and, if so, under what circumstances, such invitation is intended."

(Signed) "BROCKDORFF-RANTZAU."

The reply of the Allies to this is as follows:

"The receipt of the German program of the League of Nations is acknowledged. The program will be referred to the appropriate committee of the allied and associated powers."

"The German plenipotentiaries will find on a reexamination of the covenant of the League of Nations that the matter of admission of additional member states has not been overlooked, but is explicitly provided for in the second paragraph of Article 1."

Imperial Protest

German Government Issues Proclamation Denouncing Peace Terms

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—The Imperial President and government have issued a proclamation to the German nation regarding the peace terms, while the President has recommended the observance of a week's mourning to the governments of the German states. At a meeting of Count von Bernstorff's peace committee in Berlin on Thursday, Philip Scheidemann indicated the course which the German authorities will pursue.

BERLIN, Germany (Friday)—Germany's reply to the terms of peace presented at Versailles on Wednesday will be a proposal "for a peace of right on the basis of a lasting peace of the nations," according to a proclamation to the German people issued here today by President Ebert.

The text follows:

"The first reply of the Allies to the sincere desire for peace on the part of our starving people was the laying down of the excessively hard armistice conditions. The German people, having laid down its arms, honestly observed all the obligations of the armistice, severe as they were. Notwithstanding this, our opponents for six months have continued their war by maintaining the blockade. The German people bore all these burdens, trusting in the promise given by the Allies in their note of Nov. 8, that the peace would be a peace of right on the basis of President Wilson's '14 points.'"

"Instead of that, the Allies have now given us peace terms which are in contradiction to the promise given. It is unbearable for the German people and is impracticable, even if we put forth all our powers. Violence without measure would be done to the German people. From such an imposed peace fresh hatred would be bound to arise between the nations and in the course of history there would be new wars. The world would be obliged to bury every hope of a League of Nations liberating and healing the nations and insuring peace."

"The dismemberment and mangle of the German peoples, the delivering of German labor to foreign capitalism for the indignity of wage slavery and the permanent fettering of the young German Republic by the entente's imperialism is the aim of this peace of violence. The German people's government will answer the peace proposal of violence with a proposal of a peace of right on the basis of a lasting peace of the nations."

"The fact that all circles of the German people have been moved so deeply testifies that the German Government is giving expression to the united will of the German Nation. The German Government will put forth every effort to secure for the German people the same national unity and independence and the same freedom of labor in economic and cultural respects which the Allies want to give to all the peoples of Europe, save only our people."

"Our Nation must save itself by its own action. In view of this danger of destruction, the German Nation and the government which it chose must stand by each other, knowing no parties. Let Germany unite in a single will to preserve German nationality and liberty. Every thought and the entire will of the Nation ought now to be turned to labor for the preservation and reconstruction of our fatherland. The government appeals to all Germans in this hard hour to preserve with it mutual trust in the path of duty and in the belief in the triumph of reason and of right."

Baron Hartmann von Richthofen, a Democratic member of the National Assembly and a secretary of the German Embassy in Washington from 1908 to 1911, who opposed the pan-German attitude on the war from the beginning, declares in *Börsen Zeitung* that Germany must sign the peace terms under protest, even if the delegation is unable to secure ameliorations. He declares that the terms must be answered with exact reference in each case to President Wilson's 14 points.

It is uncertain whether all the Independent Socialists agree with the view of the Freiheit that peace must be signed in any event, writes Theodore Wolff in the *Berliner Tageblatt*, but if they do the hour may come when they will have the opportunity to act upon their views, as the present government cannot and will not sign a treaty resembling the present draft.

"Two possibilities will then be presented," he writes. "The first will be to carry on a weaponless fight and await what the enemy may do. The second will be for the government to retire in favor of the Independent Socialists, who would sign because they hope for a world revolution."

Soviet Downfall Deplored
ZURICH, Switzerland (Wednesday)—(French Wireless Service)—Commenting on the report that the Hungarian Communist Government has fallen, the *Frankfurter Zeitung* says: "We are not partisans of bolshevism, but we look upon the fall of the Budapest Soviet Government as a great misfortune. The speedy fall of this government is for the Allies the occasion of a new triumph, and our opinion is that, now that their minds are made easy on this point, the imperialist statement of the entente will exact complete fulfillment of their wills by the peace terms."

Germany's "Only Salvation"
COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Saturday)—Dr. Ludwig Haas, Minister of the Interior of Baden, in an article in the *Berliner Tageblatt*, criticized President Wilson's attitude at the Peace Conference, says it is inconceivable that "the President of a great and honorable Nation should so trifle with his reputation and that of his Nation."

The article declares that unless the peace terms are altered, Germany's only salvation is to reject them, regardless of the consequences.

Protests in Different Quarters
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Sunday)—German wireless messages state that in the Prussian Diet on Thursday, the Premier, Paul Hirsch, pronounced the peace conditions merely a peace of violence, involving thinly-veiled slavery for Germany. The Vice-President, Dr. Frenz, speaking for many of the deputies, entered a most emphatic protest against the conditions and Adolf Hoffmann for the Independent Socialists, strongly condemned such a peace of violence.

In view of the nature of the terms, the committee decided to close the Berlin bourse for three days.

The Chief President and Central Council for Silesia and the people's council for Breslau have issued a manifesto to the Silesian population urging unity and calm, and stating that the government will not agree to the terrible conditions, but will make counter-proposals.

German public opinion approves of the German troops' imminent withdrawal from Latvia and Lithuania, as these troops can then be used "for urgent needs in the Fatherland."

TREATY COVENANTS ARE STILL OPPOSED

Some Objectionable Features Are Eliminated, However, Declares Senator Cummins—Senator Penrose Suspends Judgment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—United States senators continue to express varying opinions regarding the League of Nations. Senator Cummins of Iowa, who claims that he has been misrepresented by dispatches from points where he had spoken on the league, now says that two of the three objections which he had to the league covenant when the President presented the first draft have been partially removed. He still regards Article 10 as objectionable.

"I may say that the heavy conditions imposed upon Germany are gratifying," said Senator Cummins. "I hope they may prove to be so drastic that they will effectively prevent Germany from repeating any of her past atrocities and crimes against humanity and the world. If the conditions are not heavy enough for that, I hope they may be made so."

"As to the suggested alliance for the protection of France, I am willing to defend any country against Germany, especially France. I am in favor of making the future safe for France, because of our sympathy for France and her people, and partially because that was one of the reasons why we entered the war. I would much prefer to protect France than to enter into any agreement by which we were to protect all the nations of the world."

The terms of the treaty of peace and the covenant of the League of Nations should be separated.

"In regard to the rights in the Shantung peninsula given to the Japanese, I have been so bewildered by the rapidity with which the 14 points have been shattered that I have not been able to concentrate on any particular disturbance of that kind. Just how this great altruistic endeavor can reconcile itself to the dismemberment of China, will have to be explained by some one who is better able than I am to do it."

Senator La Follette on Saturday, informed Senator Lodge that he was opposed to the League of Nations and was prepared to speak on the subject at great length.

"It is extremely difficult to express an opinion of the peace treaty," said Senator Penrose, "until it has been presented in its entirety to the Senate, but if the so-called League of Nations means anything at all, the proposed alliance between the United States, Great Britain and France, to protect France in the event of an unprovoked attack by Germany, would be unnecessary and would seem to render such a treaty between those nations as is proposed needless. The League of Nations cannot be the strong covenant that it is supposed to be by those who favor it if it must be supplemented at various times by treaties of mutual defense."

"Definite judgment must be suspended until the definite scope and details of the peace treaty and the amended league covenant are ascertainable, but in my judgment, based on the information I have already received, the covenant is capable of being separated."

MR. THOMAS TO VISIT AMERICA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—Mr. J. H. Thomas, secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, sailed on Saturday for America, where he intends to take several weeks' rest.

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THE WINDOW OF THE WORLD

Through the window,
Through the window
Of the world,
Over city, over sea,
Down the river flowing free
Towards its meeting with the sea,
I am looking
Through the window
Of the world.

The Will and the Way

It is a far cry from Belgium to Korea, but the methods adopted by both countries to defeat oppression are not so distant. When the Germans overran the Little Nation in their mad rush upon France, they did their utmost to cut the news connection between Belgium and the outside world. In defiance of such efforts, however, *La Libre Belgique* was printed, circulated and laid upon the table of the German military commander, much to his annoyance. Now Korea informs the world of its secret press. A newspaper, in the form of a small mimeographed bulletin, is published each morning in Seoul and circulated in the neighboring provinces. The attempts of the Japanese officials to suppress it so far have been fruitless. It comes out with the regularity of the tick of a clock and the daily sheets are headed: "Ninth Day Since the Stores Were Closed," "Tenth Day Since the Stores Were Closed," and so forth, much to the chagrin of the Japanese police authorities. It is through this bulletin that the Korean committee keeps the people informed of what is going on.

The Looking-Glass Theater

The quaint conceits of Sir James Barrie usually find an eager welcome awaiting them in the world of the theater which he has provided with so much distinction. In his latest proposal, that the Little Theater, Adelphi, London, be provided with a drop-curtain mirror, is nothing short of alarming. The manager of the theater, Mr. Albert de Courville, affects to think so well of the idea that he says he intends to install the huge looking-glass forthwith. He remarks that the innovation "should provide much entertainment for the audience." Perhaps he is right. There are all sorts of entertainment for all sorts of audiences. But Mr. de Courville must be very sure of his judgment. One would not suppose that any manager would care to provide an implement which would serve, during the run of failures, to keep the audience reminded that the attendance was small. That the shy, retiring Barrie, of all persons, should propose to leave to playgoers no more privacy than Irvin Cobb's goldfish, can be explained in only one way. He has been taken seriously in another of his little jokes. Many people still remember the time he posed as his own valet and granted an interview to a New York paper in which he showed up an inoffensive facet or two in the character of a rather well-known window-gazer of Thrums.

Landsmaal and Riksmal

Norway was spelling reform. She differs, however, from other nations which are desirous of bringing their language in line with modern ideas, by desiring to revert to the ancient forms. The reason of this is that her language is dominated by Danish and not by Norwegian forms, and thus the step which the Storting recently took in voting in favor of a government reform scheme, which will bring the official orthography more in line with Norwegian usage and phonetic, is a national and patriotic one. In the actual voting there was a tie until the President gave his casting vote in favor of the motion. The controversy over spelling reform is an old one. Under the 400 years' union with Denmark, Norwegian was practically superseded by Danish as a literary language. It continued, however, to be spoken by the peasants in the various dialects, and in the Nineteenth Century a peasant-born philologist named Ivar Aasen, published a scheme for a new Norwegian language, compounded of the best of the surviving dialects, called the *Landsmaal*. Since then a series of laws have made both the *Landsmaal* and the *Riksmal* (the ordinary language), compulsory subjects of study in the state schools. In Norway today one is presumably either a *Landsmaal*-er or a *Riksmal*-er, if, of course, one is not a Moderate, which means that one is looking to a gradual approximation between the two forms of the language in order to remove a controversy which has caused so much bitterness and has undoubtedly wasted a good deal of good Norwegian energy.

Paid in Full

In an Indiana post office a woman came to the window to present her war savings stamp certificate preliminary to cashing the stamps. She was a neat, thrifty-looking woman, and handed in her certificate with a noticeable hesitation, as if aware that the torn and ragged state of the lower left-hand corner rather spoiled its trim and businesslike appearance. Sometime

there had been a \$5 stamp pasted there but the stamp had vanished. "You seem to have lost one of your stamps," said the postmaster curiously. "Baby ate it," explained the woman. And as the government doesn't redeem or pay interest on thrift stamps eaten by babies, four dollars and some odd cents of the cost of the war may be considered paid in full by its mother.

A Solomon Islands Question

In the British Solomon Islands the war has brought about new conditions that will make this part of the world much more livable than it has been. Before the war the British and German Solomons "neighbored" each other in a way that was anything but satisfactory to the white residents, or natives either, on the British side of the boundary. Two of the islands are separated only by a narrow strait, so shallow that at low water it is almost possible to go from island to island on foot. Had the government of the islands been similar, this would have made little difference, but Germany was ruling on her side of the water in a way that put a premium on emigration by natives, and the emigrants who crossed over were in no state of mind toward white rulers in general to make them welcome additions to the population of the British island. Troupes of savages, black of skin and grotesquely daubed with white pigment, were constantly crossing the narrow strait, and as a consequence, there was always trouble brewing between the British and German authorities. British administration of the German island has calmed the native discontent, and the ease with which the strait can be crossed no longer disturbs the peace of mind of the next door neighbor.

The Italian Farmer

The Italian farmer is evidently nothing if not willing to experiment. No fewer than three classes of collective farms are in successful operation in the country. In one class a cooperative society of farmers acts as landlord for the individual members each of whom tills his own farm independently of the others. Under the second plan the cooperative society holds the land, decides from year to year how it is to be divided and cultivated and appoints each member to his part in the program of cultivation. The third plan is more complicated: the cooperative society rents a large farm which is worked by a permanent staff of members receiving a salary for their services, and by other members who divide their time between work on the cooperative farm and on privately owned farms. All three forms of cooperation are highly successful according to recent accounts. They have this point in common, the elimination of middlemen between farmer and consumer.

Ivory "Mines"

Lieutenant Scheutze, who was a member of a United States naval expedition sent into the Arctic in search of the exploration ship *Jeannette*, reports the discovery of ivory "mines" in a group of islands, lying northeast of the Lena River, situated in north-east Siberia. Vast numbers of mammoths, it appears, have been discovered, buried in a sea of ice, and it is held that, for a short period each year, probably a few weeks, these mammoths could be "mined" with great profit, owing to the immensity of the tasks, four times the size of those of the elephant of this age, and because of the great value of ivory at present. An ivory "mining" expedition would, doubtless, furnish all the "thrill" that the most adventurous could possibly desire.

A MODERN PHILIP SIDNEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—In unveiling the portrait medallion at Rugby School, of Rupert Brooke, who passed away at Lemnos in April, 1913, Sir Ian Hamilton paid high tribute to the charm and brilliance of the young soldier-poet. He related how in April, 1915, inspecting the Royal Naval Division at Port Said, he invited Rupert Brooke to dine upon his personal staff. He replied just as Sir Philip Sidney would have replied. He would have loved to come, he said, but he loved better the thought of going through with the first landing and the first and worst fighting, shoulder to shoulder with his comrades. He was right. There was nothing more to be said.

The comparison of Rupert Brooke with Sir Philip Sidney is no superficial one. The "nameless gift of attraction" which all felt who came into contact with the "Twentieth Century poet," and with the thousands are aware of, who have learnt to know and love him only through his writings, has seldom been possessed in like measure by anyone, since the days of Sidney, whom Englishmen hold in such high and reverent regard. The man of letters has never failed to love the Elizabethan poet for the grace and beauty of his verse, that unique quality of distinction which marked his contributions to literature, and the idealist has loved him not less for his modesty and courage, his chivalry, and his steadfastness of purpose.

A Well-Loved Poet

There can be little doubt that it will be the same with the memory of Rupert Brooke. "The homage," writes Mr. John Drinkwater, "that has instinctively been paid for 300 years to Philip Sidney by people who know not a life of his poetry and scarcely an event of his life, is wholesome and springs from the better parts of human nature. And so it is with Rupert Brooke. His truest fame will be with those who love his poetry, but the many spirits that will quicken at his name, knowing but vaguely of a brief and fortunate life, a brilliant personality, a poetic genius which they will not be curious to explore, a supreme

sacrifice, will quicken worthily and to their good."

Perhaps there was nothing more attractive, more irresistible about Rupert Brooke than his immense capacity for happiness. "He seemed always ready for laughter," a school friend said of him, and of his own school days, he declared, "I had been happier at Rugby than I can find words to say. . . I seemed to see almost every hour golden, and radiant, and always increasing in beauty as I grew more conscious." He was first and foremost a poet, both in desire and in achievement, and the work that he accomplished for this branch of English literature, small in quantity though it was, is vibrant with the genius of the poet, growing year by year more certain of itself, more positive in its power and richness of experience and of expression.

"There are only three things in the world," his friend and biographer, Mr. Marsh, reports him as having said with much vehemence in answer to some "Carbonaro" who had been talking like a Philistine, "one is to read poetry, another is to write poetry, and the best of all is to live poetry." All three of these, did Rupert Brooke accomplish and the last not less perfectly than the other two.

The Final Grace

Writing of him in 1913, Mr. Marsh says, "Henceforward the only thing that he cared for—or rather felt he ought to care for—in a man, was the possession of goodness; its absence the one thing that he hated, sometimes with fierceness." A year later, in a letter to a friend from the Pacific, he writes, "That is the final rule of life, the best one ever made, 'whoso shall offend one of these little ones'—remembering that all the 800,000,000 on earth, except oneself, are the little ones."

Literary critics have spoken of the "greatness" of Rupert Brooke, and then paused almost astonished at the boldness of their own conviction that such he was. Yet it was impossible to deny him the title to greatness. The volume of his writings is slender and their range is not very wide. A few brief books of verse, his letters from America, his writings on the Elizabethan drama—they do not make a very imposing display, any more than do the collected works of Thomas Gray—and yet here there is not merely the promise but the actual fulfillment of the poet, in perception and in craftsmanship. At no time, not even with poems written as early as his eighteenth year, was there that immaturity which usually stamps the first efforts of the young versifier. He had already laid triumphant hold upon the grace and beauty of expression which were his in all that he did.

Sincerity and Humor

He brought to his task immense earnestness—it has been said how deeply he revered his art—but he never fell into the snare of taking his own achievements too seriously and there was constant light and laughter across the written page—the self-conscious freedom of one to whom it was natural just to be himself. His sense of humor, and that Mr. Henry James has called his "curiosity," which made him a perpetual adventurer, delivered him from any morbid introspection and secured the balance an extreme sensitiveness might otherwise have destroyed. His earlier poems lacked necessarily that warmth and breadth of a richer knowledge of men and things which were his later, but their music is exquisite, the deftness in the choice and marshaling of words amazing, while much that he as yet did not know his rare imagination had intuitively surmised.

"What we note in particular," says Henry James in that fine, elaborate, tender tribute which prefaces the "Letters to America," "is that he likes to all appearances many more things than he doesn't, and how superlatively he is struck with the promptitude and wholeness of the American welcome and of all its friendly service. . . It is impossible not to figure him to the last felicity as he comes and goes, presenting himself always with a singular effect both of suddenness and of the readiest rightness." It was just this "readiest rightness" which seemed always to attend him and which made his coming and going so sure and radiant a success. And that natural aptitude which Mr. Henry James has noted, "of liking many more things than he doesn't like," followed him from those early happy days at Rugby, through every phase of experience and never more steadily, as his letters and poems show, than in the few months on active service—he had joined up as soon as Great Britain entered the war. Like Sidney, Rupert Brooke was a great patriot with an unbounded love for his country, for England—

washed by the rivers, blest by suns of home.

Constantly he is turning for inspiration to

the thoughts by England given;
Her sights and sounds; dreams happy as
her days;
And laughter learnt of friends; and gentleness
In hearts at peace, under an English
heaven.

Memories of Home

And how he loved her, when every Englishman and more especially every poet loves her, in the spring! Full of mock despair and longing, full also of laughter and of glowing pictures is the poem on his beloved Grantchester, written from Berlin, where the stolidity and the discipline and the order weigh somewhat heavily upon his spirit.

Just now the lilac is in bloom
All before my little room.
And in my flower-bed I think
Smile the carnation and the pink;
And down the border, well I know,
The poppy and the pansy blow.

A slipped Hesper; and there are
Meads toward Haslingford and Coton
Where das Betreten's not verboten.

"I suppose no one," writes one of Rupert Brooke's friends, "can ever have had in greater measure the gifts that can be used to make easily swayed admiration agape. . . and I am sure no one has ever been more wholly indifferent to such conquests." Intensely social as he was and loved to be, the wealth of homage which came to him did not touch the profounder currents of his thoughts, nor deflect him from that high sincerity and courage of conviction which were his in such full measure. Nowhere has he more finely and completely expressed himself with regard to those things which for so young a man he had considered with a marvelous ma-



Rupert Brooke

turity of judgment and of feeling than in the following lines, written after August, 1914:

Dear of all happy in the hour, most blest
He who has found our hid security,
Assured in the dark tides of the world
That rest,

And heard our word, "Who so safe as
we
We have found safety with all things
undying.
We have built a house that is not for
Time's throwing.
We have gained a peace unshaken by
pain for ever."

Truly as Henry James declared of the "young singer" there is nothing of the "obviously sentimental," no "twang of the guitar"—here, the note he strikes is as full of sincerity as was the joy of Rugby days, or the petulant longing for his Grantchester garden, in its first gorgeous riot of spring. And here are the peace, the calm and lofty confidence, the content, of one who, whether he knew it or not—and Rupert Brooke was hardly the man to determine such conclusions with regard to his own doings—had chosen that which "is the best of all, to live poetry."

KANSAS WOMEN IN OFFICE

From a Topeka dispatch to the Kansas City Star

Kansas women gained 55 additional elective positions in the State and in the counties in the last election. The complete list of county officers elected last fall has just been compiled. It shows 201 women elected to state and county jobs in 1918, compared to 146 elected in 1917.

There are 165 counties in the State and at the present time there are only 15 which do not have some elective office held by a woman. The only one of the big counties which still sticks to men for all the jobs is Sedgewick. Barton, Elk, Ellis, Ellsworth, "Gove," Haskell, Lane, Lincoln, Marion, Mitchell and Russell are the other counties which seemingly still believe the place of the woman is entirely in the home and not in the county court house.

Three Counties Have 12

Labette, Logan and Morton counties are the prize counties in the number of women elected. Each of the three counties has four elective women officeholders.

The following table shows the number of women elected in the 93 counties to the various offices in the last two elections:

Office	1916	1918
County clerk	5	17
County treasurer	5	17
Registers of deeds	39	52
Superintendents public instruction	58	67
Clerks of the district court	24	37
Probate judges	5	6

In addition, the women elected a state superintendent of public instruction and a member of the Legislature. Miss Lizzie Wooster being the first woman ever elected to a Kansas State office, and Mrs. Minnie J. Grinstead being the first woman ever elected to the Legislature.

No woman has been elected as sheriff, county attorney or county commissioner. There are a number of appointed deputy sheriffs who are women, but none has ever run for that job. There are more than 100 women lawyers in Kansas, but none has ever undertaken the job of

county attorney. There are business women in many counties who would undoubtedly make better county commissioners than some of the men now serving, but no woman has ever tackled that job.

Gain in Many Classes

The women made big gains in every class of county office except probate judge in the last election. They now fill more than half of the county superintendent offices and just half of the offices of registers of deeds, more than a third of the District Court clerk offices and one-fourth of the county treasurers.

Years before complete suffrage was given the women of the State they began holding office. While they could not vote, the women could hold any office, from Governor down, to which they could be elected. When full suffrage was given, the women announced that they did not propose to use it as a means of getting jobs. But there has been little or no delay. What is more, the women are getting the places and handling them so well that the men of the counties with a thought for the efficient administration of public affairs are electing women to office regardless of politics, continuing them in office through several terms and then kicking out men jobholders whenever they get a chance to give women the places.

AN ALLEY PAGEANT IN SPRINGTIME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Although in an excellent—even an aristocratic—section of the aristocratic city, it was, quite frankly an alley, leading from one avenue to another, just wide enough for one wagon, and on a level with the narrow footpath which ran on one side. On the other side pressed the high palings of various back yards, faded brown, faded green, and nondescript gray. On Wednesday ash barrels leaned in jaded disorder against these palings, and on all days (and nights) cats of every hue and pattern strolled or sunned themselves along the uneven ridge.

How we came to live in such a place is another story. That we did move into it, and ultimately out of it, is all that concerns this writing. Within the old-fashioned house which sheltered us, our quaint, large rooms were attractive enough. Without—back yards, back steps, back windows, rose before our eyes, and stretched out in either direction. As soon as we moved in I promptly screened the long windows of the sitting room with under-curtains of close meshed net, and over ones of silk, my idea, of course, being to shut out as completely as possible the alley environs, as well as to shield ourselves from intruding eyes. It was not until I became much wiser that I found that a back yard footpath may be more rich in picturesqueness, more vibrant in human interest than many a wider thoroughfare.

A Vantage Point

Our sitting-room windows were so placed that every person who traveled in either direction (for the footpath ran only on one side, and that was ours) passed so closely that his head was framed as far as the shoulders by the casement and sill. At first this proximity was most disagreeable to me, and then, like a child with his eyes riveted to a slowly revolving panoramic picture, I became absorbed, bewitched by the bodiless procession whose heads swam so closely past.

I shall never forget some of the people who so briefly appeared before and then vanished from our windows. And I shall never fathom why so many different sorts of people used this particular short cut. The darkly profiled Italian woman with a basket of fresh green vegetables upon her shapely unbowed head; the trimly uniformed postman; the newspaper boy who rode past on his bicycle so swiftly that his capped head seemed shot by without a body; the red faced maids who lived in the big houses whose back yards opened into this narrow passage—it was easy enough to place all these, and to understand why and wherefore they came and went. But the distinguished gentleman whose thick, white hair was quaintly bobbed below his ears; the hurrying fine lady who cast a furtive glance before she hastily stepped into the limousine which had been waiting for her an hour in a secluded corner—who were these? Why did they choose this back passage way instead of keeping to the broad boulevards where they so obviously belonged?

One day my attention was caught by what looked like a huge black bubble

Morse's
The Preferred
Chocolates
Chicago, U.S.A.

LECTURE

The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston Announces a Free Lecture on

Christian Science

By Charles I. Ohrenstein, C. S. B., of Syracuse, New York

Member of the Board of Lectureship of this Church

IN THE CHURCH EDIFICE

Falmouth and Norway Sts., Back Bay, Boston

Monday Evening, May 12, 1919, at Eight O'Clock

YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED

LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 723)

"The Holy Man" (After Tolstoy)
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

In The Christian Science Monitor I read the synopsis of this tale and the question ending as to how much of the 14 pages of the story was like Tolstoy, etc., and how much by the author of "Unpathed Waters." I happened to be familiar with the story of Tolstoy, it being a great favorite. I found it in a miscellaneous book of fables, mostly rather blood-curdling, but this one was a pearl of great price.

A bishop on a vessel, crossing the waters to go to see a friend on a near island, saw the sailors laughing and talking and pointing at a small island they were passing. So the bishop joined them and asked what was amusing them. They said on the island were three old men very anxious to find how to worship God, and they had gone there by themselves to seek Him. They were very ignorant, could neither read nor understand, and were very unhappy. The bishop was touched with sympathy and said he would forgo his own plans and stop to talk to them. The sailors helped him land, and he was warmly welcomed by the old men. He explained to them the Lord's Prayer, and then repeated it to them and taught them until sunset, and by that time they seemed to have it quite perfect. The ship stopped for the bishop and he left three happy old men behind him. But about 9 o'clock that night there was a strange light on the water, and no one could understand what it was. It evidently was trying to reach them, and the bishop begged them to anchor for a while and see what the light was. As it neared they saw a walk of light on the water, and upon it three men, who appeared to be gesturing to them, and finally they saw they were the three old men to whom the bishop had been teaching the Lord's Prayer; but they were unhappy and cried to him that they had forgotten the first two words, and then it all passed from their memories. The bishop stood up and took off his hat and said: "My men! I take off my hat to you, for I feel that you know the prayer more truly than I do, because you can walk on the water as Jesus did." And when he said "Our Father," they fairly cried with joy. As they turned to return to their home, the light turned with them and went before them so that they walked peacefully as if on dry land.

That is the story in brief, and both are lovely. For many years Tolstoy has been loved by us. Mr. Ernest Howard Crosby used to tell us about him, for he knew Tolstoy personally and visited him and was a follower. We as a family have embraced many of Tolstoy's ideas. Have been vegetarians for many years, and all the weeks are "kindness to animals" weeks with us; and the birds that come to us are always sure of water and bread daily; and we try to give the hand of good fellowship to all.

(Signed) ISABEL A. DRAKE.

Flushing, New York, April 26, 1919.

"The Sunday Best"

It used to be that Sunday was regarded as a special occasion for clothes. And some people still think it is a special occasion for righteousness. The fact of the matter is, there are seven good days a week in which a man can use his Sunday conduct and his Sunday clothes to advantage. Hickey-Freeman Clothes are for those men who make it a point to be finely dressed all the time.

Hickey-Freeman Co.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

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Fancy Cereals and Hard Wheat Flour
manufactured by the
Ravalli Cereal & Flour Mill Co., Missoula, Mont.

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VICTORY LOAN WAS OVERSUBSCRIBED

Exact Figures Cannot Be Stated for Ten Days, but Probably 15,000,000 People Bought Bonds Worth \$6,000,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Official figures on the total subscriptions to the Victory Liberty Loan will not be available until May 26, but the loan is known to be heavily oversubscribed, although only \$3,854,638,000 was reported Saturday night. Approximately 15,000,000 persons probably bought \$6,000,000,000 of Victory notes, and the Treasury Department is satisfied that the loan was subscribed without material assistance from banks.

Thus the last appeal to the public to help finance the war through loans to the government meets a response which Carter Glass, Secretary of the Treasury, says will impress the world with the steadfastness of purpose of the American people. The war loan organization of the Treasury in the five loan campaigns raised nearly \$22,500,000,000 for winning the war and "finishing the job."

Lewis B. Franklin, director of the war loan organization, said: "The distribution of government securities to more than 20,000,000 persons means the major portion of the bonds and notes eventually will be paid for out of savings. The money raised has been without a strain upon banking resources, and, with the greater part of our war expenses provided for, the country is ready to resume its normal business activities."

Those federal reserve districts which have reported the number of subscribers are: Cleveland, 1,560,000; Philadelphia, 1,560,000; Chicago, 1,200,000; Minneapolis, 1,000,000; Boston, 840,000; Kansas City, 506,000; San Francisco, 800,000.

In New England 94 cities and towns reported reaching their quotas before the closing hour, according to official reports. The Atlanta, San Francisco, Richmond, and Dallas districts are believed to have sold the quotas, though sales were lagging. The Chicago district estimated its total at \$745,000,000, of which the city of Chicago subscribed \$240,000,000 without the aid of its banks. A total of \$470,000,000 was reported from the Cleveland district and \$400,000,000 from the Philadelphia district. Final figures will improve on these reports.

Chicago Far Above Quota

Seventh District Went Over the Top by \$95,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—With bands playing, flying machines whirling through the air, small war tanks rumbling up and down the streets in the Loop district, and the Liberty Loan salesmen putting forth their best efforts, Chicago, which had been lagging in the Victory Loan, was aroused to a high pitch of enthusiasm Saturday and went over the top by approximately \$95,000,000. The total is figured to be about \$240,000,000, according to Liberty Loan headquarters here. Chicago's quota was \$189,000,000.

The seventh federal reserve district, comprising Iowa, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana and Wisconsin, went over the top by approximately \$95,000,000. The quota for the district was \$652,000,000 and the total subscriptions about \$745,000,000, based on Chicago having \$240,000,000.

The figures as given at the district loan headquarters here are as follows:

Illinois, outside of Chicago, subscriptions, \$85,000,000; Iowa, \$112,000,000; Michigan, \$145,000,000; Indiana, \$82,000,000; Wisconsin, \$88,000,000. Without the aid of the banks, which subscribed \$40,000,000 at the last hour, Chicago went over the top by \$10,775,000. It was stated at Liberty Loan headquarters Sunday. When the announcement was made Saturday night, that the city would reach its quota, the Loop district gave itself over to a celebration.

New York's Loan Work

Commendation by Chairman of the Second District Committee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—New York City subscribed more than its \$1,350,000,000 quota of the Victory note issue, but to what extent the over-subscription has arisen will not be known until final tabulation is made on May 26.

The close of the campaign here was marked by the arrival in the harbor of the U. S. S. Calhoun. She came from the Panama Canal, other ships having covered the distance from San Francisco to the canal at a speed regulated by the progress of the loan campaign, starting the trip the day the campaign began. The Calhoun anchored in the North River at 4:45 p. m. on Saturday, having been informed by the Navy Department shortly before 3 o'clock that the full amount of the loan had been subscribed.

Benjamin Strong, chairman of the Liberty Loan committee of the Second Federal Reserve District, speaks with enthusiasm of the local work done by the campaigners here.

Loan Status in Atlanta, Georgia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia—One hundred business men yesterday pledged themselves to take up any unsubscribed balance of Atlanta's Victory Loan. The loan quota is \$10,700,000 and it is expected that about \$5,000,000 will be absorbed this way. A statement by Haynes McFadden, chairman of the city's loan committee, indicated that sufficient unsubscribed subscriptions probably would be received today to enable the Sixth Federal Reserve District to fulfill its quota of \$144,000,000.

South Carolina Exceeds Quota

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

COLUMBIA, South Carolina—Reports from all sections of the State Saturday night indicated that South Carolina had gone beyond her quota of \$25,000,000 in the Victory Loan drive by possibly \$2,000,000.

BOLSHEVIKI RELEASE UNITED STATES MEN

NEW YORK, New York—News of the release by the Bolsheviks of five wounded United States soldiers, members of the three hundred and eighty-ninth infantry and a wounded Y. M. C. A. secretary was received here on Saturday by the International Y. M. C. A. Committee in a letter from Minister Morris in Stockholm. Release of four other United States soldiers and a Y. M. C. A. secretary, all of them unharmed, was refused. A Y. M. C. A. secretary took the released men to Sweden.

WEST POINT SUPERINTENDENT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Appointment of Brig. Gen. Douglas MacArthur, formerly brigade commander in the Rainbow division, to be superintendent of the West Point Military Academy, has been announced by Gen. Peyton C. March, chief of staff. General MacArthur will assume his duties on June 12, relieving Brig. Gen. Samuel Tildan, who will return to the retired list.

WORLD TEMPERANCE FORCES IN ACCORD

Bishop James Cannon Jr., Back From Europe, Tells of Unity Among Delegates to Recent International Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Bishop James Cannon Jr., of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, who recently returned from Europe, where he acted as one of the delegates of the Anti-Saloon League to present certain matters to the Peace Conference, and obtained information in regard to the liquor traffic in several European countries, was in conference with the representatives of the Anti-Saloon League in New York before going on to Washington.

Acting with his fellow delegates, Dr. H. B. Carré and L. B. Musgrove, Bishop Cannon presented to the Peace Conference a memorandum requesting the conference to prohibit the liquor traffic in countries inhabited by the backward races; to protect all countries in the exercise of their right to prohibit the traffic in intoxicants and narcotic drugs; and to provide for the establishment of an international bureau for the investigation of the effects of the liquor traffic throughout the world.

Leaders of temperance movements in Europe were invited to come to Paris about April 1 to confer as to the best methods for securing favorable action by the Peace Conference on the proposals that had been presented, and to formulate plans for the future of temperance work in Europe.

At the conference, which was held in Paris on April 3-5, Bishop Cannon was assigned to the leadership of a commission of seven men to carry out the international plans of the Anti-Saloon League. At this conference there were present 11 members from France; 10 from England; seven from America; two each from Scotland, Sweden, Belgium, and Finland; and one each from Norway, Switzerland, and Czechoslovakia. The president was Prof. Emile Vandervelde, Minister of Justice of Belgium, who came from Belgium to France by aeroplane to preside at the meetings. Jules Siegfried of France, presiding until he arrived. Mr. Siegfried was the author of the resolution introduced in the Chamber of Deputies to prohibit the manufacture and sale of distilled liquors during the war, and which obtained a considerable vote.

Lord D'Abernon, of the Central Board of Control of the Liquor Traffic of Great Britain, declared that, in his judgment, this Paris conference was the most important international conference in regard to restricting the manufacture, sale, and use of alcohol held up to that time.

Bishop Cannon, it is felt, is in a position to be of great service to the delegates who will assemble in Washington early in June for another international conference, the program of which he is working on now.

Dry Drive in New York

It Will Precede Announced Wet Demonstration in Washington

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The proposed demonstration by the wets against prohibition, said to be planned for June 14, to show President Wilson that the people are against a dry nation, is regarded by the drys here as further evidence that the liquor interests realize that they are making

their final struggle against the inevitable.

It is pointed out that the people already have shown Congress and the President that they wanted emergency prohibition through demobilization, or the last Congress would not have passed it and the President would not have signed the act.

The Anti-Saloon League of this State will hold a general dry demonstration in the churches throughout the State on June 8, the Sunday following the National Anti-Saloon League convention in Washington, and immediately preceding the wet drive in Washington.

At that time the pastors will protest against what the drys say is the desecration of Flag Day by the wet demand for repeal of the law passed to protect the men who have fought to vindicate the flag. The need of passing adequate law enforcement legislation by the Congress which will then be in session will be explained, and telegrams and resolutions will be sent to the President to offset the liquor protests, and to the United States senators and representatives, urging support of an honest enforcement bill.

AMERICANIZATION CONFERENCE TO OPEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Various phases of Americanization will be discussed by an array of editors and state and federal officials, at a four-day conference beginning today under the auspices of the Americanization Division of the Bureau of Education of the United States Department of the Interior.

Technical methods of teaching English to the foreign born and illiterates, training teachers for the Americanization problem, industrial methods of Americanization, improving housing conditions, the part of naturalization in Americanization and community cooperation in the task of fusing all elements of the population into the national consciousness, are some of the subjects to be discussed.

Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior Department, has said that he expects a unified Americanization policy to come out of this conference that will go far toward making the millions of aliens in the country feel they are essentially and permanently a part of it.

COMPLICATIONS IN TOLEDO DIFFICULTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TOLEDO, Ohio—Far-reaching ramifications of Labor difficulties, which have shut down the Willys-Overland, Electro Auto-lite and Ford plants, and thrown over 17,000 men out of work, presented themselves yesterday.

Members of the Ford railroad brotherhoods, at a special meeting, threatened to refuse to switch cars into plants of 70 big manufacturing concerns which united in running a peace advertisement in the papers supporting the Overland stand for a 48-hour week.

The threat was met with a reply that federal troops would be asked of the Railroad Administration if this move is taken.

Another move was the first step of the Central Labor Union and its 24,000 members toward withdrawing their deposits from 13 leading banks when they endorsed the Overland stand. A committee will be appointed on Thursday to carry out the matter. The union men also promised to "boycott for life" merchants who endorsed the 48-hour week.

FRICITION FORECAST IN THE SENATE

Progressives Give Notice That They Will Oppose Plan of Organization Which Includes Senators Penrose and Warren

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Progressives in the United States Senate are giving notice to the regulars of the Republican Party that slates may be easily broken, and that they are not disposed to be complaisant toward any attitude that the organization may choose to assume. The first definite indication that they were prepared to upset the arrangements that have been made by the leaders was on Saturday, when eight senators who rank as Progressives—Borah, Johnson, Kenyon, Jones of Washington, McNary, Cummins, McCormick and Norris—plainly gave notice that they would have none of Senator Penrose as chairman of the Finance Committee, or of Senator Warren as chairman of the Appropriations Committee.

There are two Progressives who would be expected to join in this movement, Senator Gronna, who was out of town, and Senator La Follette. The presence of Senator Cummins in this company was something of a surprise, as he almost always acted with the regular organization. Some doubt is expected as to what Senator McCormick will do if it comes to a matter of an issue with the party.

The Progressives made no suggestion of candidates for whom they would vote, but they appointed Senators Borah and Johnson to inform Senator Lodge that they would not support the two men mentioned. It is understood that Senator Smoot would be acceptable as a substitute for Senator Warren, chiefly because Senator Warren is believed to be more generous in the matter of appropriating public money than Senator Smoot, who insists upon investigating every demand upon the treasury and knowing just what the money is paid for and whether its expenditure is justified. No alternative selection for Senator Penrose has been proposed. The Senator from Pennsylvania is not worried by these developments. A friend of his stated:

"He has something up his sleeve. He has come through narrower places than this score of times."

To offset this scheme of the Progressives, it is said the Republican reactionaries were hoping to influence a sufficient number of Democrats to absent themselves from the opening session of Congress so that Senators Penrose and Warren might be elected, but, with a possibility of 10 Progressives standing firmly against the election, it would be doubtful whether the 10 Democrats would do it for the very purpose of seeing the Republican Party elect reactionaries in these important committees.

MASSACHUSETTS GIRL SCOUTS REVIEWED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Sir Robert Baden-Powell, chief of the Scout move-

ment, on Saturday reviewed 3000 Massachusetts Girl Scouts, addressed them in the Irvington Street Armory, ate a dinner cooked and served by Brookline (Massachusetts) members of the organization; and then left for New York, where a similar demonstration in his honor is planned.

Sir Robert was accompanied in the reviewing stand by Lady Baden-Powell; Miss Agnes Powell, his sister, and the founder of the Girl Guides in England; Mrs. Juliette Low, organizer of the Girl Scout movement in the United States; Andrew J. Peters, Mayor of Boston, and other dignitaries.

Sir Robert in his address emphasized the international aspect of the girls' organization, which has branches in many countries, and complimented the Massachusetts members on their work and that of their fellows in the United States during the war. He conveyed the love and greetings of the Girl Guides of England, and declared that the practice of carrying on correspondence between members in different countries was doing much to promote good feeling among nations. This was true of both the boys' and the girls' organizations, and both had a great responsibility to "play the game and play it fair" as future citizens.

The three fundamentals which he has advocated in his speeches, and which he believes will be embodied in the railroad policy of the United States are:

First, and most important, the consolidation of the railroads into anywhere from 15 to 20 systems; second, the private operation of these systems, through federal incorporations, each one of which becomes the operator of one of the systems; third, the guaranty of a low rate of return upon the investment which represents the value of these railroad properties.

"I anticipate there will be more controversy regarding my proposal as to providing for the return on capital invested than on any other," said Senator Cummins.

"People are instinctively against that, and not until they study the whole situation carefully do they fully understand the necessity for doing it."

"We have to have immediate emergency financial legislation. I expect we will have to ask for \$1,000,000,000, instead of the \$750,000,000 proposed last session."

Senator Cummins said that if he is chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, he has plans by which he hopes to get legislation under way immediately.

MAIL CENSORSHIP LIFTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The customs censorship on consignees' mail, ships' papers, and all other written or printed matter to countries in North and South America and the West Indies has been lifted.

RAILWAY PROBLEM MAY BE SOLVED

Senator Cummins of Iowa Has Plan for Legislation Which He Hopes Now to Put Before Congress at Coming Session

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Probably no member of the Senate has studied the railroad question more thoroughly, or is more wholeheartedly interested in its solution than Albert B. Cummins of Iowa. While it seems to some persons, both in and out of Congress, as if the problem is becoming daily more complicated and more difficult, Senator Cummins on Saturday expressed himself as being very much encouraged with regard to the possibility of obtaining some agreement that will solve the problem of readjustment.

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MOLDERS ADVISED NOT TO ORGANIZE

Editor of Trade Paper Says
It Would Be a Fatal Step
for the Trade-Union Move-
ment to Form Labor Party

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CINCINNATI, Ohio—"It is my personal opinion, based upon considerable observation and study of the movements among European workers, as well as those of America, that it would be a fatal step for our trade-union movement to organize a labor party," John P. Frey, editor of the *Molders Journal*, declares in the *American Federationist*, official organ of the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Frey is one of the best-known trade-union writers in the country. He was a member of the American Labor mission to Europe during the war and one of the American Federation of Labor reconstruction committee of five which drew up its reconstruction program.

"If I correctly understand the claims which have been put forward by some," continued Mr. Frey, "the principal object in organizing a labor party is to acquire political power which would enable the workers to secure legislation, direct legislative representation being incidental to this. The evidence from other countries bears witness that the methods of securing legislation, which have been adopted and applied by the American trade-union movement, have secured more satisfactory results than those which have been adopted by the workers of any other country. Great Britain has had a Labor Party for many years, but its existence has not secured the same degree of progress and equality of opportunity which are enjoyed by the American workers through the influence of the American Federation of Labor."

"When we consider the question of a labor party or of partisan political action in this country, we must be governed by conditions as they are and men as we find them. The experience of the trade-union movement has made it evident that, in many localities, it is much more difficult to elect the candidate we desire to support than it is to defeat a candidate to whom we are opposed because of the position he has assumed toward labor and labor legislation."

"It is not difficult to understand why this should be so. In comparatively few localities are trade-unionists in the majority; therefore, it is necessary that they should have the support of those who are not trade-unionists to elect their candidate, and this support is not always readily secured. On the other hand, in almost every district where the trade-unionists are strongly opposed to a candidate because of his labor record, there are in the same district members of political parties who are also opposed, for other reasons, to the same candidate, and who are only too willing to cooperate with the movement to secure the defeat of the candidate who is being opposed by the trade-unionists."

"In a very large number of localities the trade-unionists, while not composing the majority, or nearly the majority of the voters, do possess the balance of power. This balance of power may not enable them to elect the man of their choice, but it does give them sufficient influence to defeat the candidate to whom they are particularly opposed. It is this balance of power which has been a prominent factor in the election of men who, while perhaps not trade-unionists, were pledged to support the legislation which our movement required."

QUESTION OF HOURS IN ENGINEERING TRADES

By The Christian Science Monitor special
labor correspondent

LONDON, England (March 31).—The movement that sprang into existence as the result of the conference, exclusively reported in these columns, of the National Allied Trades Joint Committee, which formulated a program

and time-table so as to culminate in a national movement for a shorter working week in the engineering and shipbuilding trades, has been advanced a stage forward by the decision of the Federal Council of Engineering Trades to take a poll of their members as to the advisability of making application for a further reduction in the working hours from 47 to 44.

This federation, which is quite official, has the support of 46 unions engaged in the engineering and shipbuilding industry, and was responsible for the negotiations which led to the adoption of the 47-hour week.

The manner in which those negotiations were conducted in the final stages failed to commend itself to engineers and shipbuilders, and the action of a number of trade union leaders in breaking away from their colleagues and supporting the unofficial strikes in Glasgow, Belfast and the northeast coast, was regarded as a breach of faith, and made difficult the enforcement of discipline which the federation endeavored to maintain.

That there were mistakes on both sides was evident at the time but it is not unreasonable to expect that the leaders would benefit by past experience and make every effort at the very outset of the fresh negotiations to steer clear of complications, and take heed of the desires of what are called the rank and file.

The expressed wish of the men is for a 40-hour week and they will not be satisfied unless negotiations are commenced on that basis.

The writer is not here defending the demand for a 40-hour week as being a reasonable and practical proposition, his personal view being that in face of the present situation in the engineering world the proposal is preposterous and suicidal, which opinion is shared by the most influential trade union leaders associated with the engineering industry. At the moment it is doubtful whether a further reduction in hours would not hit the workman harder than the employer and accentuate the problem of employment which the unions by reducing the working hours and spreading the work over a greater number of men desire to avoid. What the writer is endeavoring to point out is that the action of the federation officials will provide abundant opportunity for the irresponsible elements inside the unions to foment trouble and create disorder.

The situations that gave rise to the January strikes are, unless the federation recover themselves, again unfolding.

If the demands as laid down by the local people are put forward as a basis for discussion, and an agreement found to be impossible and a compromise ultimately adopted, the rank and file will clearly see that the officials, who at the moment are under a cloud, have done their duty and carried out instructions.

Whatever the agreement eventually submitted to the vote of the members for acceptance, there is sufficient loyalty in the trade union movement to accept the verdict as being the democratically expressed wish of the members.

What the workman desires is a fair and straightforward deal, and it is fervently hoped that the federation will recognize the misunderstandings that led to confusion in the early days of this year and avoid their repetition.

LOOM FIXERS IN LAWRENCE RETURN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAWRENCE, Massachusetts.—The textile strike situation here has assumed a somewhat confusing aspect, almost the only uncontradicted fact being that the mills are apparently more determined than ever to have nothing to do with the strike committee.

A number of the American Woolen Company's loom fixers have decided to return to work and it is believed that a large number of weavers will return with them. Several weaver rooms have had to close down for the lack of these employees and with their returning the mill men feel that they can reopen these rooms. These workers have been on strike for the past seven or eight weeks asking for a new method of reckoning their pay.

INDUSTRY'S FUTURE IN GREAT BRITAIN

Mr. J. R. Clynes Believes Prospects for Workers' Progress Were Never Brighter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OXFORD, England.—Mr. J. R. Clynes, M. P., recently addressed a meeting at the Town Hall, Oxford, on the subject of the industrial outlook.

Prospects for the progress of the working class, Mr. Clynes said, were never brighter than at present if the opportunities were used with due regard to national as well as working class interests. A big stride toward a peaceful settlement of the claims of the miners, railwaymen, and transport workers, he said, was immediately followed by a report of the joint industrial committee, which contained unanimous recommendations for improvement in hours and wages, and in the relationship of workers and employers.

It was a great thing, Mr. Clynes added, to secure unanimity between employers and workers on matters which, until a few weeks ago, divided them acutely. Following the report, there was published an announcement of the government plan for the training and employment of women workers. If speedy effect were given to the recommendations, he thought that a great deal of suspicion and cause for discontent would be removed.

Public a Grand Jury

Continuing, Mr. Clynes said that the disposition to settle after the public had been constituted a kind of grand jury was a very good thing for all. Labor could not afford to alienate public sympathy. While he considered the workers had a right to a voice in the settlement of these questions, he said the settlement must be brought about through a process of democratic machinery, operating through the agency of officials and the delegates.

Referring to a tendency among the younger workers to think some of the Labor leaders were out of date, Mr. Clynes pointed out that the individual workman could see only a very small part of a very big problem. These questions were not merely national, and it was necessary, therefore, that they should have competent leaders informed not merely upon immediate trade conditions, but skilled men with some general knowledge of industry and of the social forces of the world at large. He appealed for loyalty, for patience, and for confidence in the men who had shown themselves worthy of the confidence which the rank and file had reposed in them.

Mr. Clynes referred to the necessity for increasing opportunities for the employment of women. Some people, he said, wrongly regarded democracy as solely the property of the workman and of the manual laborer. Organized labor was a potent thing which ministers could not trifle with. Indeed, it might be driven to unwise courses if promises made to it were too long delayed.

Grafting New on the Old

In other parts of Europe they had seen the result of foolish efforts suddenly to graft, by acts of violence, new forms of government upon old systems, and to set up the domination of the proletariat as against that of a privileged section of the community. If they were to retain the system of government as expressed through the parliamentary vote they should hasten redress of the wrongs which clearly existed and which weighted down the lives of the poor. They should impress on their own ministers the imperative necessity of losing no time in the faithful fulfillment of those assurances and promises which were given to the masses of their people when the government appealed for the

people's vote in December last year. Labor had now the greatest opportunity ever presented to it, and Parliament also had the greatest opportunity it ever possessed. He thought the government should employ the organized forces at their disposal.

Labor, Mr. Clynes said in conclusion, had been the savior of the country, and if it could be patient now it would render an eternal service to its own class. It was in that spirit that he wanted its power to be used.

MINERS' MANIFESTO IN GREAT BRITAIN

By The Christian Science Monitor special
labor correspondent

LONDON, England (March 31).—The Miners' Executive Committee, supplementing their strong recommendation to the miners to vote in favor of accepting the government's offer, have issued a manifesto urging the members to remain loyal to work, and expressing the opinion that the public presentation of their case has enabled them to take the most definite step forward in their history.

After elaborating what has been achieved in regard to wages, hours, housing, nationalization, this very commendable and statesmanlike document asserts "that the future of the miner is full of hope providing that no steps are taken which would plunge the industry into chaos," and that "the choice is between definite and systematic progress and the dangers of social disorder."

It is extremely unfortunate that it was not possible to circulate this manifesto earlier, which would have had the effect of restraining the action of those districts who have struck work to demonstrate their unwillingness to accept the offer of the government, which in all probability has been presented to them in a garbled form.

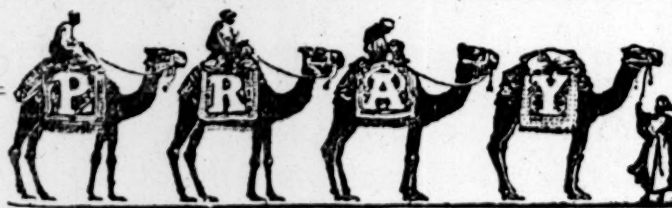
Apart from the circumstance that these stoppages result in a diminished output no serious complications are likely to arise, and it is already reported that in a number of coal fields the men are returning to work again. When the manifesto referred to is thoroughly understood and the miners' local representatives have had an opportunity of explaining details, and how much depends upon each individual giving of his best to securing greater production, that every stoppage of work defeats the end in view and renders difficult the increased efficiency upon which the future prosperity of the miners depends, they will realize the necessity for mutual cooperation and assistance which the most level-headed of the leaders already acknowledge to be essential to success.

The miners in the Nottingham coal fields at a representative meeting as the result of a ballot vote declared their intention to continue the strike which has been in progress for a fortnight over the question of additional payment for abnormal places and the introduction of forks to take the place of shovels for filling.

EIGHT-HOUR DAY IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—The Metal Trades Council of this city has addressed a letter to each Toronto member of Parliament at Ottawa, appealing for an eight-hour day for all the workers in Canada. The letter draws attention to the fact that there are at the present time nearly 10,000 men and women in Toronto on strike and that although the various unions have presented schedules for negotiations to over 200 firms, the employers stoutly refuse to negotiate, and that the passing of an eight-hour day law would be one practical and speedy way of reducing the cause of unemployment and would also have a forceful bearing upon the strike situation, as the eight-hour day is one of the main features involved in the present Labor agitation.



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INDUSTRIAL BOARD BLAMES POLITICS

George N. Peek, Retiring Chairman, Says Failure of Price Stabilization Effort Can Be Traced to the Administration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Members of the Industrial Board, said George N. Peek, its chairman, who with its other members has just resigned, are leaving Washington after their experience in trying to stabilize prices, "gainers only by the conclusion that the inspiration of the war was not sufficient to induce the Administration to give over the business of politics for the business of government."

Mr. Peek expressed this resentment over the failure of the President and certain Cabinet officers to support the board's policy as against the announced intention of the Railroad Administration to go contrary to it. "The Director-General of Railroads has not been alone in thwarting the purpose of the board," continued Mr. Peek. "The Secretary of the Treasury has taken a stand in direct contradiction to his message to the President urging the creation of the board."

A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General of the United States, also is criticized by Mr. Peek for giving an opinion upon the legality of the plan to stabilize prices, which, Mr. Peek says, was based on facts that "are so inconsistent with the actual course of conduct of the board as to render the opinion inapplicable, yet it has been used as a basis for the abandonment of the board's plan."

The full text of the Attorney-General's opinion as now made public shows a more positive stand against the plan of the board than was assumed last Friday, when the resignation of the board was announced by William C. Redfield, Secretary of the Department of Commerce. Congress, Mr. Palmer stated, "has ordained the competitive system of industry for the United States." After asserting that price-fixing is the commonest form of restraint of trade, Mr. Palmer concludes that "the proposed plan would be in violation of the anti-trust laws."

Answering this opinion, Mr. Peek said: "Price-fixing has never been attempted by the board. No one was under the slightest obligation to demand or to accede to these prices. Nor was any agreement by the steel producers to sell at these prices ever sought. Distortion of this course of conduct to make appear a 'combination in restraint of trade' is little short of absurd and is only a further confusion of the issue."

Throughout the controversy, Mr. Peek charges, the board has found itself checked by forces it could not understand or overcome.

"Is what the board has encountered merely the machinations of the 'old railroad guard'?" he said, "or does the Administration plan, for 1920, a platform of state-socialism which it now finds inconsistent with the results achieved by the board? Was the growing importance and power of the

board's policy too powerful a political engine to leave outside the Administration's arsenal and in the hands of a non-partisan board?" Mr. Peek was confident the public would yet demand an explanation of "the wrecking of a plan of such apparent national value."

Industries Released

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—All industries which had agreed to cooperate with the Industrial Board of the Department of Commerce in revising price schedules, were released from their obligations on Saturday by George N. Peek, who, with the other members of the board, resigned on Friday.

RAILWAYMEN ACCEPT GOVERNMENT OFFER

By The Christian Science Monitor special
labor correspondent

LONDON, England, (March 31).—The industrial situation is brighter and more full of hope today than it has been for many months, which fact may lead the less courageous and speculative employers to embark on those schemes of development held up in consequence of the uncertain position of the world of labor.

As predicted in these columns the railwaymen have accepted the final offer of the government and rescinded their former decision to strike. Mr. J. H. Thomas has appealed to the men to accept loyally the decision of their representatives and not to weaken or destroy the prestige of the union which has accomplished so much in a constitutional and democratic way in improving the economic and social status of the railway workers. That the miners and transport workers had reached a satisfactory settlement of their claims must of necessity have had an important bearing on the decision of the railwaymen's delegates. It would appear that the understanding or compact of the Triple Alliance has, in this instance, proved a double-edged sword. There is no hiding the ugly fact that this compact is a tremendous and powerful force which any government, even a labor government when it springs into existence, has to take into consideration, but on this occasion there are reasons to believe that the influence of the other two partners to the alliance was exercised to the end of obtaining peace.

That there will be unofficial and sporadic local strikes is to be fully expected, with Labor defiant and chafing under grievances imaginary and real, but it is quite confidently and cheerfully anticipated that with the fullness of spring matters will have resumed their normal and peaceful course.

PRESIDENT AND FIUME DISPUTE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Reports from Paris that President Wilson had committed himself to a proposal to settle the Fiume dispute by giving that port to Italy after 1923 have been characterized in dispatches to the White House as "absolute fiction." It appeared from these advices that the President had not deviated in the slightest from his original stand in opposition to Italy's claim to Fiume.

I. W. W. FOMENTING LABOR UPRISING

Attempt to Make the Working Classes Believe That Labor Problems Can Be Solved by an Industrial Revolution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Illinois.—With utter disregard of the fact that efforts are being made during this reconstruction period to bring about better relations between employers and employees, the I. W. W. at its convention here on Saturday passed a resolution embodying the declaration that "employers and the working class have nothing in common." The resolution was to the effect that an interchange of cards be made between the I. W. W. and all revolutionary organizations in foreign countries that subscribe to the foregoing declaration.

It is evident from this and other declarations made by the I. W. W. here that the organization is bent on fomenting labor troubles and is aiming at nothing less than industrial revolution. An attempt is to be made by the I. W. W. to call an international conference in order to make arrangements with foreign radical organizations for the exchange of membership privileges.

It was brought out at Saturday's convention that not only are the I. W. W. carrying on propaganda through their revolutionary literature, but, according to a statement by one of their organizers, they are attempting to take advantage of the unrest and discontent wherever found among the working class to urge an industrial revolution as the only solution of the labor problem.

The I. W. W. are making a strong effort to reach the foreign working class, and at the convention on Saturday a motion was passed that a weekly paper and pamphlets be printed in the Croatian language. The chairman said there were 30,000 Croatian miners in the west they wish to reach.

CABLE CENSORSHIP RULES RELAXED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—Censorship rules on normally routed cables and radiograms from United States to the Orient by way of the Pacific Ocean have been relaxed, according to an announcement by the foreign trade department of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce. This means that cable messages from the Pacific Coast of the United States to China and Japan, with the exception of Canton and Hong Kong, may be sent in open style or in private codes, with or without signature, and without translation.

Censorship restrictions have not been removed from business between the Pacific Coast points and Hong Kong, Dutch East Indies or Singapore.



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The vacation season is approaching, and the time is at hand to plan for a change of scene, for rest and recreation. It will be the effort of the Railroad Administration to aid in such planning and to make your travel arrangements convenient and satisfying.

The staff of the United States Railroad Administration will be glad to furnish illustrated booklets and provide necessary information as to fares, train service, etc. Such information may be obtained from the local Ticket Agent or the nearest Consolidated Ticket Office, or by addressing the Official Travel Information Bureau at 143 Liberty Street, New York; or 646 Transportation Building, Chicago; or 602 Healy Building, Atlanta, Georgia.

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Washington Times

Director General of Railroads
Washington, D. C.



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There's just one way to do it; buy good ones. The kind we sell; Hart Schaffner & Marx clothes are made so well they give longer wear; and we believe you will get more days of service per dollar in them than in any other clothes.

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BOSTON



REVIVAL OF THE ALMEYREDA CASE

Thorough Reexamination of the Affaire Connected With Bonnet Rouge Trial Is Demanded—Case Rises in Importance

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The determination of Mrs. Clere Almeyreda, widow of the man who became so notorious in connection with the Bonnet Rouge affaire, and in circumstances of tragedy became the first victim in the long series of French treason cases, to bring forward her husband's case again for a thorough examination and the removal of much mystery and suspicion that have attached to it since the beginning, is evidently succeeding. At the outset the effort was regarded in many quarters as little more than a last and desperate fancy on the part of a saddened woman, assisted by enterprising lawyers, but it is now evident that, whatever the result may be, there is fact behind many of the insinuations made, and the case has risen to one of first-class importance, occupying the full attention of Parisians as hardly anything else save questions of food and finance do at the present time.

Unhappy Memories Recalled

Early in the period of new revelations it became impossible for the authorities to overlook them, and accordingly the magistrate, Mr. Gilbert, has been ordered to reopen the inquiry into the circumstances of the fate of the director of the Bonnet Rouge, who passed away in his cell early one morning. It need hardly be said that while there is a certain criminal interest, as it may be called, in this case, and the element of romance is assisted by the unexpected places from which witnesses emanate and the strange stories they have to tell, the chief importance, after all, is political. It is the plain inference, Almeyreda was "removed" by those who had very deep political and personal interests in doing so, then most serious doubts are cast upon many important matters, and there is a preliminary disturbance of confidence which in another way arouses some unhappy memories of the Dreyfus affaire. Very likely it is not so bad as that, but the case is as unpleasant in some respects as it is important.

A certain man named Jean Bernard wrote to Maitre Paul Morel and offered to relate to him certain "revelations and confidences" in their true form, which he had once at Bourges told to a had but now repentant character, Louis Ferrand, who had apparently been telling the story to his own lawyer, Maitre Gauchie, and this has been one of the main causes of the reopening of this case. Bernard was at the prison of Fresnes when Almeyreda spent his last hours there. He, Bernard, had been brought up from a "penitencier" in Morocco, had been condemned at Bordeaux and now was at Fresnes in somewhat mysterious circumstances, and although new to the place was nursing Almeyreda. The supporters of the new idea of a political crime as against the old official verdict ask if there is not something odd about this to begin with.

Meanwhile Bernard, who is now a free man, came up from Bourges to give his evidence in the new inquiry—not very willingly it would appear. No charge being made against him, there was no obvious pretext for depriving him of a moment's liberty, but, being without means, it was considered best that two agents of the Surete Generale should meet him on his arrival at the Orleans station the night before he was wanted by the magistrate and should "convoy" him to the headquarters of the Parisian Surete. This was clearly a convenient arrangement.

Revelations Promised

Mr. Gilbert first questioned Bernard on the letter he had sent to Maitre Paul Morel, advocate of Almeyreda, in which he said—with very bad spelling—that if he, Maitre Morel, wished to know more of what they were saying about him in the newspapers he was on the point of making some revelations which the lawyer had probably not heard of. This was last September, and Bernard signed himself as an "ex-infirmier." Mr. Morel answered the note, but there was no further response from Bernard. Mr. Gilbert now asked Bernard why he wrote that letter to Mr. Morel, and the answer was that he had had enough of the gossip that was in circulation with which his name was connected. The accusation of having been responsible for the fate of Almeyreda made him furious. He thought that when he wrote to Mr. Morel he might be able to make a fair explanation to him and put an end to all the gossip which was being circulated about him. He would have furnished all possible information; it would have been verified, and then the matter would have been ended.

The magistrate now asked Bernard why he spoke of "revelations" in his letter, and if it were because he had fresh facts to give out. He was asked if he understood the meaning of the word "revelations." Answering, Bernard said that by "revelations" he really meant "explanations," adding that he was not a very good writer. He wished to give Mr. Morel some definite information which would answer all questions as to what happened in Almeyreda, because he was not afraid of giving any explanations in the matter, and proof that he was not afraid lay in the fact that, when not long since he read in the newspaper, France du Sud Ouest, that accusation were again being laid against him, and that he was being sought for, he went

immediately to the police office and said: "You are looking for Jean Bernard? I am the man! Here I am!" People Mocked Him

Mr. Gilbert then examined Bernard on another point. When the latter was detained at Bourges he encountered a man named Ferrand also detained there, and the latter in a letter to his lawyer reported a conversation between the two. In this letter Ferrand said that when Bernard passed him he, Ferrand, called out to him in familiar terms such as he said was customary in such circumstances, and said, "Oh, so then it is you, Bernard; you who accounted for Almeyreda?" and Bernard answered, "I admit that if I did so, it enabled me to get out and perhaps to obtain a little money after the war, it was not such a very bad thing on my part." In answer to this, Bernard now told Mr. Gilbert that when he arrived at Bourges he was immediately assailed on every hand by people mocking him. If anyone mentioned shoe-laces, others immediately called out, "Have you lost your shoe-laces? Go and ask Bernard; he has plenty of them, and he will tell you how to use them." Bernard says he soon became tired of all this, and began to answer the mockers in the same tone that they employed to him and did not care what he said. Nevertheless he did not remember saying the words that were attributed to him. "I had had enough of being regarded as an assassin," he said. "I did certain things it was not necessary to do, it is true; but I have never killed anyone."

EVERYDAY LIFE IN REPUBLICAN PRAGUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—A recent dispatch from a special correspondent of the Wireless Press at Prague, says: "The ancient palace of the kings of Bohemia, situated on the Hradshchin, is once more full of life and animation, after long years of neglect. The Emperor Franz Joseph came here at rare intervals, mumbled, without understanding them, a few words in the Czech language, and departed as rapidly as possible. For many years, the palace has been almost deserted. Now it is the headquarters of the Republic. It follows that France is unmistakably the greatest sufferer, and she now has to face the period of reconstruction. She is crippled in her industries for the time being, and therefore she must obtain goods from both England and America, and in order to do this, since she cannot pay in exports, she must be granted credits, for, as everybody knows, no country can pay out capital indefinitely. Credits therefore are absolutely necessary, credits which France would have obtained without a murmur if the war had continued, both for military purposes and to enable her to face her economic difficulties. But, apparently, there is a reluctance in some quarters to continue giving credit and so enable the work of peace to be carried on. People do not understand that France is only asking for what she must have if she is to regain her prosperity, and the prosperity of France is the guarantee of the prosperity of the world, for France is the world's bulwark against Germany. If Germany broke out again, Belgium and France would be the first on which the avalanche would descend, and if they were not in a position to with-

stand the enemy and were overwhelmed, then it would be England's turn, and with France and Belgium under the German heel, her security would not be worth very much. Demand for Security

"I am afraid," continued Mr. Duché, "that even those best disposed toward France do not quite realize what security means to her. It is security we ask for. We want to be strong again so as to have nothing to fear, and this is the best way of expelling the chance of war. It is recognized by the whole world that France was not the aggressor in 1914. The very fact that she is a Nation of 40,000,000 inhabitants, whereas Germany had a population of 80,000,000 is enough to clear away any possible doubt on that score. And now that France, through victory, has been freed from the nightmare under which she had labored for so long, she must further be freed from any further German menace, and this can only be done by removing Prussian influence from the left bank of the Rhine."

"France has no idea whatever of annexation. She has no wish to have a large German population to administer, but the Rhine must become the rampart behind which western Europe may feel safe from invasion. The Germans of the Rhine provinces must be allowed no military power whatever, thus and thus only will France possess that sense of security which she has an unquestionable and overwhelming right to demand. After all, what is France asking for that both America and Britain are not also demanding? It is her desire for security that has caused the devotion of America to the Monroe Doctrine. She does not want to be worried by the presence of some other power on her side of the Atlantic. It is perfectly natural, and the Monroe Doctrine is admitted by every one. The freedom of the seas expresses the British demand for security, and security is at the back of the dominions' insistence that never again will they have Germany owning territory in their vicinity. They do not want their future darkened by the menace which the presence of an unscrupulous neighbor such as Germany constitutes. It is for security that the world is clamoring. Why, then, should France's claim to the same thing receive less recognition than that of Britain and America?"

France's Greater Need

"The conditions are different owing to the geographical position of France. She is in even greater need than other countries of adequate protection against a Nation, on her very frontier, that has been proved wholly untrustworthy and overwhelmingly ambitious. There will be, it is said, the protection which the League of Nations will afford. I am a believer in the League of Nations, but let us progress by degrees. It is evident from the very fact that the United States has shown no signs, that I know of, of abating her tariffs, that Britain is considering protection, and that France is not contemplating any change in her economic

policy, that we are not all in a moment going to become so international as to cease being French, British, Italian, Belgian, and so forth. This being so, we must obtain such guarantees of security as will enable us to live in safety. That is why it is to the interest of the Allies that France should become prosperous and strong once more. To do that, in her present condition, she must have credit."

NEW ERA FOR CASABLANCA

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Morocco

TANGIER, Morocco—La Dépêche Marocaine makes the announcement that, for the first time since the commencement of the harbor works some five or six years ago, a steamer of 1200 tons has been enabled to come alongside the quay. It adds that this event, coming as it does much sooner than anyone anticipated, marks the beginning of a new era of prosperity for this town. At a recent meeting of the "Comité Consultatif" at Tangier, Mr. Mollard drew the attention of his colleagues to the high rates prevailing for the carriage of merchandise from Tangier to Casablanca, and vice versa. He added that whilst America had lowered her charges in this respect to 60 per cent of those previously obtainable, and Spain to 25 per cent, the French companies, on the contrary, had increased their former rates by 25 per cent. Mr. Bendalle in reply stated that both America and Spain had charged rates, during the war, considerably in excess of those of the French lines who would, even with the extra percentage just mentioned, still be in an inferior position to that of the foreign companies.

FRENCH VIEW OF CREDIT SUSPENSION

British Stoppage of Credit to France Calls Forth Contention That Credit Is Absolutely Necessary to Make Her Strong

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The recent suspension of British credits to France has been the subject of a good deal of comment in both the French and the British press. An expression of the French view of the situation in its broader aspects was sought by the European News Office of The Christian Science Monitor from Mr. Duché, the president of the French Chamber of Commerce in London.

Mr. Duché said that in his opinion the position was a very simple one. If events had not shaped themselves as they did in the autumn of last year, and if Germany had been capable of continuing the fight, the Allies would undoubtedly have waged war until the common aim—victory over Germany—had been obtained, and, Mr. Duché pointed out, with this goal in view, they would not have hesitated to sacrifice both men and money. In other words, France would have been given unlimited credits to kill and be killed. The war, however, came to an end sooner than was expected. The nations have now reached the period of reconstruction. They have all suffered, but it is unquestionable that none have suffered to the extent of France and Belgium.

France's Great Losses

France has had her industrial provinces ravaged so that it will be many years before she can bring them to their former condition of activity and prosperity. She has moreover lost a great many more men than either the British Empire or the United States. Out of a population of 40,000,000 she has lost 1,500,000 men, while the British Empire, with a population of 65,000,000 has lost 600,000 men, and the United States about 60,000 out of 100,000,000. It follows that France is unmistakably the greatest sufferer, and she now has to face the period of reconstruction. She is crippled in her industries for the time being, and therefore she must obtain goods from both England and America, and in order to do this, since she cannot pay in exports, she must be granted credits, for, as everybody knows, no country can pay out capital indefinitely. Credits therefore are absolutely necessary, credits which France would have obtained without a murmur if the war had continued, both for military purposes and to enable her to face her economic difficulties. But, apparently, there is a reluctance in some quarters to continue giving credit and so enable the work of peace to be carried on. People do not understand that France is only asking for what she must have if she is to regain her prosperity, and the prosperity of France is the guarantee of the prosperity of the world, for France is the world's bulwark against Germany. If Germany broke out again, Belgium and France would be the first on which the avalanche would descend, and if they were not in a position to with-

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SINN FEIN AND CONSCRIPTION

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—Michael Farrell was tried by a district court-martial for having in his possession, without lawful authority or excuse, 115 copies of the official organ of the Irish Volunteers, dated October, 1918, and 115 copies of "Ruthless Warfare." The accused pleaded "not guilty," and said that the papers which were found in his room were therewith his knowledge. The paper entitled "Ruthless Warfare" advocated active military resistance as the only thing that could tell, and urged on Irishmen in Great Britain to cease making munitions if conscription was forced on Ireland. Any one aiding conscription, it affirmed, merited no more consideration than a wild beast and should be killed without mercy or consideration as occasion offered. The other papers contained notes on railway demolition, and an account of how a volunteer had successfully held up two policemen with a revolver.

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NOTES ON CURRENT TOPICS IN HOLLAND

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Holland

THE HAGUE, Holland—Under the heading of "England and Flanders," the Dutch Nieuwe Courant, Liberal, writes: "For a long time rumors had been in circulation that England was watching with interest the opposition of the Flemings to the gallicizing terror."

"Although the British and French are allies in the struggle against Germany, their interests in Belgian culture are divergent. For France, political and intellectual expansion in a northerly direction is natural and is nothing new. The gallicizing of Flanders, if possible right up to the Dutch frontier, has been promoted in every way by French organizations now for 80 years. This obvious effort of France should not be taken amiss. But the non-French peasants of Belgium have just as great an interest in the preservation and independent development of a native culture in Flanders."

"In recent months there appear to have been repeated efforts on the part of the British to get into touch with the leaders of the Flemish party. Official personages have sought information from well-known Flemings concerning the nature of the movement and the political demands that are being put forward. If our information is correct, a secret conference has already been held between some of the Flemish leaders behind the scenes and British deputies, at which a number of particulars were brought to light concerning the shameful set-back of Flemish and the anti-Flemish persecutions of the last few months. Remembering that the Flemish party has applied to President Wilson and the Peace Conference in order to obtain justice for their suppressed nationality, it is to be expected that important discussions will take place in Paris and in London."

A wireless installation has been discovered in Fushing, which had been employed in the German service during the last two years of war. The installation was found in a store above a naval bureau, and when there was any danger, it was hidden in a hole in the floor, so that it practically rested on the ceiling of that bureau, where the police would assuredly never have looked for it. The matter has been placed in the hands of the authorities for inquiry.

A number of prominent banking institutions, bankers, commercial houses, steamship companies, and industrial businesses in Holland have addressed a note of thanks to Mr. H. W. de Beaufort, counselor of the Dutch Legation at Washington, for the manner in which he promoted the economic interests of Holland and the Dutch Indies in the United States in the difficult months of 1918, when he was temporarily in charge of the legation.

The communist Tribune recently contained a triumphant announcement to the effect that despite all measures taken by the government, the communists in Holland were in regular communication with their friends in Russia by means of couriers who were traveling with false passports. Commenting on this report, the Nieuwe Courant, Liberal, says that this announcement must not be regarded as mere bluff, as efforts are constantly being made to establish such communication and to convey money and valuables across the frontier.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

INTER-SECTIONAL
GAMES TO START

Eastern Clubs of the American League Going West, While Western Clubs of the National League Are Coming East

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	11	3	.785
Boston	10	4	.714
New York	9	5	.643
Cleveland	7	6	.538
Washington	6	6	.500
Detroit	5	8	.385
Philadelphia	3	8	.269
St. Louis	2	9	.182

RESULTS SATURDAY

Cleveland 6, Chicago 5
Detroit 6, St. Louis 2

RESULTS SUNDAY

Washington 6, New York 0
Chicago 10, Cleveland 2
Detroit 6, St. Louis 2

GAMES TODAY

Philadelphia at Boston
Washington at New York

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Brooklyn	11	3	.785
Cincinnati	11	4	.731
Chicago	9	5	.643
New York	7	4	.635
Pittsburgh	5	6	.454
Philadelphia	4	6	.400
St. Louis	3	12	.200
Boston	2	9	.182

RESULTS SATURDAY

Chicago 4, Cincinnati 3
New York 7, Brooklyn 2
Chicago 3, Pittsburgh 0
Cincinnati 6, St. Louis 0

GAMES TODAY

Boston at Philadelphia
New York at Brooklyn
Chicago at Pittsburgh

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—This week finds the inter-sectional contests in the American and National League baseball circuits starting up for the first time this season with the eastern clubs of the American League starting their swing around the western circuit Wednesday afternoon, while the western clubs of the National League will begin their first swing around the eastern circuit on Tuesday.

This will give the followers of these two leagues their first opportunity to size up the relative strength of the western and eastern clubs. Up to the present time it has been a case of the western playing the western and the eastern the eastern so that the only chance for comparison up to now has been among the clubs in the two sections.

In the American League Boston and New York are today the two strongest clubs in the East, while Chicago and Cleveland appear to be far ahead of Detroit and St. Louis in the west and unless the unexpected happens between now and the end of the season, this is pretty certain to be the situation right through the season. Now what the baseball public wants to know is whether Boston and New York are stronger than Chicago and Cleveland and while one swing around the circuit will not show this definitely, it is going to indicate to a considerable extent how the season is going to work out. On the showing up to the present time, Chicago and Boston appear the best of the eight clubs in the league.

In the National League the work of Cincinnati and Chicago will be watched very closely during the eastern invasion because these two teams have been leading the other western clubs and look to be the leading western candidates for the pennant. Of the eastern teams, Brooklyn and New York are stronger than Philadelphia and Boston, the first-named appearing to be pretty near as strong as when it last won the National League pennant in 1916. New York is expected to make a better showing in the days to come with Perrett and Tony back in the pitcher's box.

Including last Friday's games, there has been some heavy batting in the American League as the weakest batter among the first 10 in that league had an average of .378. This was William Wambach of the Cleveland Americans. William Jacobson of the St. Louis Browns was leading the league with .515 for five games with Joseph Gedeon of the same club second with .486 and Joseph Jackson of the White Sox third with .467. T. R. Cobb of Detroit is twenty-third in the list with an average of .341. Jackson has made 21 hits and Cobb 14.

In the National League, C. C. Cravath of the Philadelphia club is first with an average of .553 and his team mate Fred Williams is second with .465. Of the 10 leading batsmen in this league, T. R. Miller of Boston is lowest with an average of .400.

PICKUPS

J. E. Stanton of Boston has been elected vice-president of the Boston Americans.

University of Vermont defeated Norwich University at Burlington, Vt., Saturday, 5 to 0.

The Boston Braves are to celebrate "Glowday" at Braves Field, Boston, Saturday, May 24, in honor of the catcher who was the first major league player to enlist in the United States Army.

J. T. Murphy, star pitcher of the Dartmouth College nine, held the Harvard varsity hitless during the six innings played at the Dartmouth and Harvard games at Soldiers Field, Boston, Saturday, and his team won from the Crimson, 9 to 0.

YALE TRACK MEN
WIN DUAL MEET

The Blue Athletes Show Up Very Strong in Field Events Against the Princeton Team

PRINCETON, New Jersey—Yale University runners won the dual track and field meet with Princeton University here, 61 to 43. The poor condition of the track made fast time difficult. The Blue team showed up very strong in the field events, capturing every first place and a majority of the other places in this department of the meet.

Capt. C. R. Erdman Jr. of the Princeton team was the only double winner, taking first place in both the low and high hurdles. The local team led in both the two-mile and in the 220-yard dash. The summary:

100-Yard Dash—Won by H. A. Jones, Yale, 17.5 sec. Smith, Yale, second, 18.2; Clark, Princeton, third, 18.5. 220-Yard Dash—Won by E. D. Clark, Princeton, 4:10. Jones, Yale, second, 4:15. 400-Yard Dash—Won by L. Terrell, Princeton, 1:40. Stewart, Yale, second, 1:45. 800-Yard Dash—Won by W. D. Prizer, Yale, 3:10. Penfield Jr., Princeton, second, 3:15. 1,600-Yard Dash—Won by W. Wren, Princeton, 8:10. 3,200-Yard Dash—Won by T. J. O'Brien, Yale, 16:30. Raymond, Princeton, second, 16:45. 5,000-Yard Dash—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 33:30. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 34:00. 10,000-Yard Dash—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 1:10:30. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 1:11:00. 20,000-Yard Dash—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 2:21:30. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 2:22:00. 40,000-Yard Dash—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 4:43:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 4:44:00. 1-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 4:43:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 4:44:00. 2-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 9:26:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 9:27:00. 3-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 13:59:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 14:00:00. 4-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 18:22:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 18:23:00. 5-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 22:45:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 22:46:00. 6-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 27:08:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 27:09:00. 7-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 31:31:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 31:32:00. 8-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 35:54:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 35:55:00. 9-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 40:17:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 40:18:00. 10-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 44:40:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 44:41:00. 11-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 49:03:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 49:04:00. 12-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 53:26:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 53:27:00. 13-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 57:49:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 57:50:00. 14-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 62:12:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 62:13:00. 15-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 66:35:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 66:36:00. 16-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 70:58:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 70:59:00. 17-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 75:21:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 75:22:00. 18-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 79:44:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 79:45:00. 19-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 84:07:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 84:08:00. 20-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 88:30:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 88:31:00. 21-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 92:53:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 92:54:00. 22-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 97:16:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 97:17:00. 23-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 101:39:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 101:40:00. 24-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 106:02:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 106:03:00. 25-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 110:25:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 110:26:00. 26-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 114:48:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 114:49:00. 27-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 119:11:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 119:12:00. 28-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 123:34:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 123:35:00. 29-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 127:57:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 127:58:00. 30-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 132:20:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 132:21:00. 31-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 136:43:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 136:44:00. 32-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 141:06:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 141:07:00. 33-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 145:29:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 145:30:00. 34-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 149:52:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 149:53:00. 35-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 154:15:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 154:16:00. 36-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 158:38:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 158:39:00. 37-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 163:01:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 163:02:00. 38-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 167:24:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 167:25:00. 39-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 171:47:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 171:48:00. 40-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 176:10:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 176:11:00. 41-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 180:33:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 180:34:00. 42-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 184:56:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 184:57:00. 43-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 189:19:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 189:20:00. 44-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 193:42:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 193:43:00. 45-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 198:05:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 198:06:00. 46-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 202:28:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 202:29:00. 47-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 206:51:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 206:52:00. 48-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 211:14:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 211:15:00. 49-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 215:37:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 215:38:00. 50-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 219:60:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 219:61:00. 51-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 223:83:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 223:84:00. 52-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 228:06:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 228:07:00. 53-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 232:29:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 232:30:00. 54-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 236:52:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 236:53:00. 55-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 241:15:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 241:16:00. 56-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 245:38:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 245:39:00. 57-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 249:61:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 249:62:00. 58-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 253:84:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 253:85:00. 59-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 258:07:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 258:08:00. 60-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 262:30:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 262:31:00. 61-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 266:53:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 266:54:00. 62-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 271:16:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 271:17:00. 63-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 275:39:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 275:40:00. 64-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 279:62:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 279:63:00. 65-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 283:85:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 283:86:00. 66-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 288:08:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 288:09:00. 67-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 292:31:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 292:32:00. 68-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 296:54:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 296:55:00. 69-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 301:17:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 301:18:00. 70-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 305:40:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 305:41:00. 71-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 309:63:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 309:64:00. 72-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 313:86:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 313:87:00. 73-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 318:09:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 318:10:00. 74-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 322:32:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 322:33:00. 75-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 326:55:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 326:56:00. 76-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 331:18:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 331:19:00. 77-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 335:41:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 335:42:00. 78-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 339:64:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 339:65:00. 79-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 343:87:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 343:88:00. 80-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 348:10:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 348:11:00. 81-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 352:33:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 352:34:00. 82-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 356:56:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 356:57:00. 83-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 361:19:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 361:20:00. 84-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 365:42:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 365:43:00. 85-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 369:65:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 369:66:00. 86-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 373:88:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 373:89:00. 87-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 378:11:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 378:12:00. 88-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 382:34:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 382:35:00. 89-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 386:57:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 386:58:00. 90-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 391:20:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 391:21:00. 91-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 395:43:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 395:44:00. 92-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 399:66:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 399:67:00. 93-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 403:89:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 403:90:00. 94-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 408:12:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 408:13:00. 95-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 412:35:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 412:36:00. 96-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 416:58:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 416:59:00. 97-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 421:21:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 421:22:00. 98-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 425:44:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 425:45:00. 99-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 429:67:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 429:68:00. 100-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 433:90:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 433:91:00. 101-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 438:13:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 438:14:00. 102-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 442:36:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 442:37:00. 103-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 446:59:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 446:60:00. 104-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 451:22:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 451:23:00. 105-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 455:45:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 455:46:00. 106-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 459:68:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 459:69:00. 107-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 463:91:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 463:92:00. 108-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 468:14:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 468:15:00. 109-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 472:37:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 472:38:00. 110-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 476:60:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 476:61:00. 111-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 480:83:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 480:84:00. 112-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 485:06:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 485:07:00. 113-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 489:29:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 489:30:00. 114-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 493:52:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 493:53:00. 115-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 498:15:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 498:16:00. 116-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 502:38:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 502:39:00. 117-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 506:61:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 506:62:00. 118-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 510:84:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 510:85:00. 119-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 515:07:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 515:08:00. 120-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 519:30:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 519:31:00. 121-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 523:53:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 523:54:00. 122-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 528:16:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 528:17:00. 123-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 532:39:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 532:40:00. 124-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 536:62:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 536:63:00. 125-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 540:85:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 540:86:00. 126-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 545:08:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 545:09:00. 127-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 549:31:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 549:32:00. 128-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 553:54:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 553:55:00. 129-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 558:17:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 558:18:00. 130-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 562:40:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 562:41:00. 131-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 566:63:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 566:64:00. 132-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 570:86:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 570:87:00. 133-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 575:09:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 575:10:00. 134-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 579:32:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 579:33:00. 135-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 583:55:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 583:56:00. 136-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 588:18:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 588:19:00. 137-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 592:41:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 592:42:00. 138-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 596:64:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 596:65:00. 139-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 600:87:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 600:88:00. 140-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 605:10:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 605:11:00. 141-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 609:33:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 609:34:00. 142-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 613:56:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 613:57:00. 143-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 618:19:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 618:20:00. 144-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 622:42:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 622:43:00. 145-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 626:65:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 626:66:00. 146-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 630:88:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 630:89:00. 147-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 635:11:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 635:12:00. 148-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 639:34:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 639:35:00. 149-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 643:57:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 643:58:00. 150-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 648:20:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 648:21:00. 151-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 652:43:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 652:44:00. 152-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 656:66:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 656:67:00. 153-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 660:89:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 660:90:00. 154-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 665:12:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 665:13:00. 155-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 669:35:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 669:36:00. 156-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 673:58:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 673:59:00. 157-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 678:21:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 678:22:00. 158-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 682:44:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 682:45:00. 159-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 686:67:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 686:68:00. 160-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 690:90:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 690:91:00. 161-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 695:13:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 695:14:00. 162-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 699:36:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 699:37:00. 163-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 703:59:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 703:60:00. 164-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 708:22:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 708:23:00. 165-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 712:45:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 712:46:00. 166-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 716:68:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 716:69:00. 167-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 720:91:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 720:92:00. 168-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 725:14:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 725:15:00. 169-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 729:37:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 729:38:00. 170-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 733:60:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 733:61:00. 171-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 737:83:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 737:84:00. 172-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 742:06:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 742:07:00. 173-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 746:29:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 746:30:00. 174-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 750:52:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 750:53:00. 175-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 755:15:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 755:16:00. 176-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale, 759:38:00. H. H. Haddock, Yale, second, 759:39:00. 177-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Landon, Yale,

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

ANACONDA COPPER
REVENUE IS LESS

Report for Year Ended Dec. 31.
Last, Shows Total Income of
\$150,486,315 Compared With
\$158,954,239 in 1917

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The Anaconda Copper Mining Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1918, total revenue amounting to \$150,486,315, compared with \$158,954,239 in 1917, and a surplus after dividends of \$3,318,495, compared with \$14,518,127 in the preceding year.

The mines of the company produced during the year 4,318,468 tons of ore and 655,3 tons of concentrates, a total of 4,973,821 tons.

The company's accounts receivable and cash amounted to \$30,702,053, compared with \$27,109,819 in 1917, and the profit and loss surplus aggregated \$66,232,484, compared with \$62,913,989 on Dec. 31, 1917.

The income account, including subsidiary companies owned, for the year ended Dec. 31, 1918, compared with the year ended Dec. 31, 1917, is as follows:

1918	1917
Revenue	\$150,486,315
Expenses	\$135,000,000
Surplus	\$15,486,315

*Equal to \$5.92 a share in 1918 and \$17.04 in 1917.

The balance sheet as of Dec. 31, last, compares:

ASSETS	1918	1917
Quick assets	\$145,224,244	\$154,529,407
Supplies on hand	12,121,614	10,154,672
Merchandise	1,230,519	1,097,568
Metals in process	27,863,266	32,966,348
Income in process	2,522,616	2,536,110
Accs. rec. and cash	20,792,952	27,109,819
Total	\$209,755,151	\$238,389,924
LIABILITIES		
Capital stock	\$116,562,500	\$116,562,500
Res. for deprec.	15,476,181	10,316,146
Accs. & wages pay.		
and taxes and int.		
accrued	35,455,254	31,492,619
Div. pay Feb. 21, '19	3,496,875	4,662,500
Surplus	66,232,484	62,913,989
Total	\$237,723,097	\$238,389,924

DOMESTIC TRADE
ON THE UPGRADE

NEW YORK, New York.—Progress is visible in many lines of business in the United States despite cool, wet weather retarding farm work and retail trade in the northern tier of states and the preoccupation of business leaders in the work of floating the Victory Loan, says Bradstreet's weekly review of domestic trade, which continues:

The winter wheat prospect is a striking one; the stock market has been active and strong; call money is easier despite this fact; wholesale and jobbing trade has further expanded, with increased buying noted for more distant positions; realization that retailers' and jobbers' stocks, especially of wearing apparel, have been allowed to run down is reflected in more urgent buying at many centers; textile machinery has been further speeded up; commodity prices are strong, food leading; building, under the stimulus of country-wide scarcity of dwellings and lodgings, has increased in activity, except at a few centers, where strikes for higher wages are noted; building materials, especially lumber and brick, are more active; cottons are as good as hereafter; exports of wheat, though smaller than the previous week, are very large, and imports of Canadian wheat have been made necessary to curb domestic prices.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, May 10

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Birmingham, Ala.—Henry Ruff of Guaranties Shoe Co.; Essex.

Birmingham, Ala.—M. Mallo; United States.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—H. F. Johnson and C. D. Lathrop of Rindge Kaimbach & Loe; United States.

Los Angeles, Cal.—E. L. Jaffa of The Jaffa Co.; Toronto.

Los Angeles, Cal.—C. H. Baker; Touraine.

New Orleans, La.—Thomas Arrow; Essex.

New York City—Max J. Dryer; United States.

New York City—J. F. O'Connor of Standard Mail Order House; Essex.

New York—W. A. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores; St. Columbia.

New York City—Nat. School of The Star Shoe Co.; Essex.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—H. J. Lang and W. L. Boland of H. J. Lang Shoe Co.; U. S. Pittsburgh, Pa.—A. C. Stewart of Stewart Bros. & Co.; Touraine.

Richmond, Va.—C. B. Snow of W. H. Miles Shoe Co.; Touraine.

San Francisco, Cal.—W. Kaufman of Bonner & Kaufman; Touraine.

San Francisco, Cal.—H. Cullinan of Buckingham & Hecht; U. S.

Tellico, Ohio—W. T. Bailey of Almsworth Shoe Co.; Essex.

NEW LEATHER BUYERS
Columbus, Ohio—E. B. Lerch of H. C. Goodman Company.

London, England—W. C. Everett of John Morton & Son; Touraine.

St. Louis, Mo.—A. C. Macgregor of Brown Shoe Co.; Touraine.

The Christian Science Monitor is on file at the rooms of the Shoe and Leather Association, 145 Essex Street, Boston.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Saturday's Market	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Beet Sugar	82 1/2	83 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2
Am Can	54 1/2	54 1/2	53 1/2	54 1/2
Am Car & Pdry	37 1/2	37 1/2	36 1/2	37 1/2
Am Int Corp	87 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2
Am Loco	76 1/2	76 1/2	75 1/2	76 1/2
Am Smelters	75 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2	75 1/2
Am Sugar	124 1/2	124 1/2	123 1/2	124 1/2
Am T & T	141 1/2	141 1/2	140 1/2	141 1/2
Am Wagon	82 1/2	82 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2
Anaconda	64 1/2	64 1/2	63 1/2	64 1/2
Atchafalpa	94 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2
Algonquin	169 1/2	169 1/2	168 1/2	169 1/2
Baldwin Loco	92 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2
B & O	49 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2	49 1/2
Beth Steel B	74 1/2	74 1/2	73 1/2	74 1/2
B R T	21 1/2	21 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2
Can Pac	165 1/2	165 1/2	164 1/2	165 1/2
Can Leather	85 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2
Chandler	149 1/2	149 1/2	148 1/2	149 1/2
Ches & Ohio	64 1/2	64 1/2	63 1/2	64 1/2
Ches & S. P.	35 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2	35 1/2
Chic B & P	26 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	26 1/2
Chino	37 1/2	37 1/2	36 1/2	37 1/2
Com Products	62 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Cruicible Steel	71 1/2	71 1/2	70 1/2	71 1/2
Cuba Cane Sugar	37 1/2	37 1/2	36 1/2	37 1/2
do pfd	82 1/2	82 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2
Erle	17 1/2	17 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2
Gen Motors	191 1/2	191 1/2	190 1/2	191 1/2
Inspration	50 1/2	50 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2
Int Mar	46 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2
do pfd	118 1/2	118 1/2	117 1/2	118 1/2
Kennecott	32 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	32 1/2
Max Motor	43 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2
Midvale	45 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2	45 1/2
Mo Pacific	31 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
N Y Cent	72 1/2	72 1/2	71 1/2	72 1/2
N Y N H & H	30 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2	30 1/2
No Pacific	91 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2
Ohio Cities Gas	48 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Palmer	45 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2	45 1/2
Penn	43 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2
Pierce-Arrow	51 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2
Roy Cons	20 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2
Reading	84 1/2	84 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2
Rep L	84 1/2	84 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2
Roy Dutch N Y	117 1/2	117 1/2	116 1/2	117 1/2
Sinclair Oil	67 1/2	67 1/2	66 1/2	67 1/2
So Pacific	107 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2
St. Paul	30 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2	30 1/2
Studebaker	79 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2
Texas Co	28 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2
Texas & Pacific	49 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2	49 1/2
Un Pacific	132 1/2	132 1/2	131 1/2	132 1/2
U S Food Prods	87 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2
U S Rubber	97 1/2	97 1/2	96 1/2	97 1/2
U S Steel	100 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2
Utah Copper	78 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2
Rep L	19 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2
Westinghouse	54 1/2	54 1/2	53 1/2	54 1/2
Willys-over	34 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	34 1/2
Total sales	886,000 shares			

LIBERTY BONDS	Open	High	Low	Last
L L 1st 4 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
L L 2d 4 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2
L L 3d 4 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2
L L 4th 4 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2

BOSTON STOCKS

Saturday's Closing Prices	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Tel & Tel	104 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2
A A Chen com	100 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2
Am Wagon	82 1/2	82 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2
Am Zinc	47 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2	47 1/2
do pfd	118 1/2	118 1/2	117 1/2	118 1/2
Arizona Com	124 1/2	124 1/2	123 1/2	124 1/2
Boston Fish	73 1/2	73 1/2	72 1/2	73 1/2
Boston Mfg	73 1/2	73 1/2	72 1/2	73 1/2
Boston & Me	32 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	32 1/2
Butte & Sud	23 1/2	23 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
Cal & Arizona	162 1/2	162 1/2	161 1/2	162 1/2
Can Leather	85 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2
Copper Range	44 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2	44 1/2
Davis Dairy	53 1/2	53 1/2	52 1/2	53 1/2
East Butte	23 1/2	23 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
East Mass	62 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Fairbanks	62 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Granby	60 1/2	60 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2
Greene Can	60 1/2	60 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2
I Creek com	47 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2	47 1/2
Lake Copper	44 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2	44 1/2
Mass Gas	76 1/2	76 1/2	75 1/2	76 1/2
May-Old Colony	23 1/2	23 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
Mohawk	56 1/2	56 1/2	55 1/2	56 1/2
N Y N H & H	29 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2	29 1/2
North Butte	32 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	32 1/2
Old Dominion	46 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2
Oversea	15 1/2	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2
Pond Creek	17 1/2	17 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2
Stewart	44 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2	44 1/2
Swift & Fruit	14 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
United Fruit	14 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
United Shoe	54 1/2	54 1/2	53 1/2	54 1/2
U S Smelting	60 1/2	60 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2

NEW YORK CURB

Saturday's Market	Open	High	Low	Last
A B C Metal	104 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2
Am Zinc	47 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2	47 1/2
Boone Oil	12 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2
Bowling	42 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Hudson & Mont	42 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Wadsworth	42 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Calumet & J	50 1/2	50 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2
Canada Copper	104 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2
Can Zinc	70 1/2	70 1/2	69 1/2	70 1/2
Con Arizona	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Con Copper	54 1/2	54 1/2	53 1/2	54 1/2
Golden & Co	54 1/2	54 1/2	53 1/2	54 1/2
Oversea	15 1/2	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2
Eureka	5 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2
Federal Oil	34 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	34 1/2
General Asphalt	7 1/2	7 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2
Goldfield Com	18 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2
Green Monster	5 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2
Heca Mining	5 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2
Huron Copper	12 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2
Howe Sound	8 1/2	8 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2
Inland Oil	8 1/2	8 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2
Jerome Verde	12 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2
Lumber	12 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2
Kerr Lake	12 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2
Louisiana Co	42 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Magma Cop	29 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2	29 1/2
McKin Bar	23 1/2	23 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
Merrill	23 1/2	23 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
Morton	47 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2	47 1/2
Peelers	29 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2	29 1/2
Pennock	16 1/2	16 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2
Perfection Tire	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Salt Creek	57 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2	57 1/2
Sappulpa Ref	8 1/2	8 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2
Savoy Oil	11 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2
Seaboard	32 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	32 1/2
Squayah Oil	32 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	32 1/2
Sinclair Gulf	60 1/2	60 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2
Standard Motor	74 1/2	74 1/2	73 1/2	74 1/2
Submarine Boat	15 1/2	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2
Swift Int	68 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2
United Motors	46 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2
Unity Gold	74 1/2	74 1/2	73 1/2	74 1/2
Unit Wagon Ext	37 1/2	37 1/2	36 1/2	37 1/2
U S Steam	25 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2
Victoria	34 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	34 1/2
Wright Martin	5 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2

CHICAGO BOARD

Saturday's Market				
(Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.)				
Corn—	Open	High	Low	Close
May	1.68 1/2	1.69 1/2	1.67	1.69
July	1.52 1/2	1.63 1/2	1.61 1/2	1.62 1/2
Sept.	1.55 1/2	1.55 1/2	1.52 1/2	1.53 1/2
Oats—				
May .....	.68 1/2	.69 1/2	.67 1/2	.68 1/2
July .....	.67 1/2	.68	.67 1/2	.67 1/2
Sept. ....	.65	.65	.63 1/2	.64 1/2
Wheat—				
May				53.50
July		50.75	50.40	50.70 1/2
Lard—				
May				33.50
July	31.80	31.92	31.77	31.92 1/2
Sept.		31.60	31.45	31.60 1/2

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Our Entertainment

What mystery that word "Entertainment" used to hold for us children, in those days before picture shows!

An entertainment might mean anything: just a concert, or a magic lantern, or a variety performance, or even theatricals.

But nobody, not even the most fortunate of children, ever went to an entertainment every week, as some of you go to the pictures now. Oh, no! Three times a year was about the average. That was what made them seem so wonderful.

"Oh! do let's go to an entertainment!" my little brother would exclaim, when something special had to be celebrated.

Well, then we grew up, and could go to almost as many entertainments as we chose, and straightway all the charm went out of the word, although sometimes one of us would laughingly exclaim: "Oh! do let's go to an entertainment!" in memory of those old happy days.

But some of the wonder came back again, when I found myself living out on the prairies, seven miles from any town, and it was my privilege to wait its charm over the other people living there.

The dark evenings on the prairies can seem very long and dull, unless one learns how to make the most of everything. The little far-off towns don't offer much attraction to compensate for the long, cold drive to reach them. So, when I suggested that we get up an entertainment, everybody welcomed the idea, though nobody thought he could do anything.

I called together all the school children of our little district, and those a little older, and then I made some suggestions.

We decided to have two sketches and a children's play, a tambourine drill, and some singing. Now, that doesn't sound so very ambitious, does it? But, when I tell you that there were only two of us who could really sing and nobody who had ever acted but myself, you can see that it meant real hard work. But that was what we wanted—something interesting to work at and for.

We planned to meet twice each week, at the different sketches, for practice. What fun those rehearsals were! And what distances we had to cover! I remember one evening being driven miles in an open buggy, through a heavy shower. The hardly broken-in young horses were driven by a wild young farmer, and they seemed to be galloping at random in pitch darkness, over the open country. That was excitement, if you like! Other times, we would have to go in the sleigh, muffled up to the eyes in fur to keep out the cold of 60 below zero; snow was everywhere, dead white in the darkness, and gleaming where the light of our lanterns shone; and little bells tinkled out the news of our coming.

Of course, it was pretty hard to pin all these young people down to work, and of course we had to work if we wanted success. On a moonlight night the temptation to loiter outside was almost overwhelming. And how touchy our two real singers were, to be sure! So touchy indeed, that they both became offended, and refused to sing for us. At first this seemed a terrible catastrophe, but we just turned ourselves into a Negro minstrel troupe, and what we lacked in voices we made up in funny costumes and patter.

And then the tambourine drill! Have you ever drilled with tambourines? It's great fun, so nice and noisy; but if anyone happens to get out of time—oh dear! When we started, somebody or other was always out of time, and it sounded like one continuous bang. But "practice makes perfect," and it became quite pretty and rhythmic.

Making the costumes was a large part of the fun, just as they had been in the success of the entertainment. They were all made by ourselves, and cost next to nothing. It's just wonderful what fingers and ingenuity can do with a few odds and ends. The tambourine girls wore their best white dresses, with little bouffants of bright colored silk, colored handkerchiefs on their heads, and white stockings, cross-gartered with colored ribbons, and ribbons fluttering from their tambourines; and very sad and pretty they looked. In the play we had a gorgeous prince, in red and gold satin, and a quaint Mother Goose, and all the sweet little nursery folk. And the troupe! Such funny tall hats and tall coats, and striped trousers and skirts—and such huge buttonholes and funny faces—oh! it was delicious!

The preparations lasted us all through the fall and winter, and in early spring we gave the entertainment. It was held in the little white schoolhouse, the only place where it could be given. The great difficulty was the dressing room. The school consisted of only one room, with an entrance lobby, the little raised platform being at the far end from the lobby. But a dressing room we simply had to have, because some of us had to make three changes. So I obtained off half the lobby, and a narrow passageway all down the room, to connect it with the stage, with curtains that we borrowed from fathers and mothers.

We were to open at 7 p. m., but at 6 the people began to arrive. Everybody—not only from our own district, but from every district for miles and miles around—seemed to be there. There were tiny babies of just two weeks, and white-haired grandfathers and mothers. And they came in every kind of vehicle—buggies, horseback, wagons, hayracks, and even pig-carts—anything and everything that could be made to move. You never would have thought some of those old vehicles could hold so many. And if you could have seen them unloading—grandmothers and babies, and parcels and wraps

handed out! You could hardly tell which was which! Where to put everybody was a problem. The women and children sat packed together, and the men and boys stood at the back, wedged into one solid mass, overflowing through doors and windows.

Our little passage became so pushed in that we really had to shove our way through, so that our dresses were in great danger of being disarranged. "Oh, my cross-garter has slipped!" cried one child, just as we were about to go on. And, "Oh, my handkerchief is pulled off!" whispered another. And, "Oh, somebody pinched me through the curtain!" cried a third.

But it was really a wonderful entertainment. I know it was, because, in spite of the heat of the room and the solid way they were packed in, not one single person left the room. And when there was an interval, the most of them refused to take advantage of it, in case they might lose their places.

Not one tambourine girl tapped out of time. Nobody forgot his words. Nobody was late for entrance, though I had to keep rather a sharp eye out for loiterers. Even the singing wasn't bad. One of our real singers repented at the last and stood behind the scenes and helped us, and I am sure the other one, who sat and watched us from the front, was sorry she wasn't taking part.

And such a lovely audience it was! They laughed and clapped so enthusiastically, and, as they streamed out into the fresh night air, and sorted themselves out into their respective groups, every one seemed happy, all declaring that it was the best entertainment they had ever had in that part of the country. So you may imagine how proud and happy we were.

Tweedum Finds the World

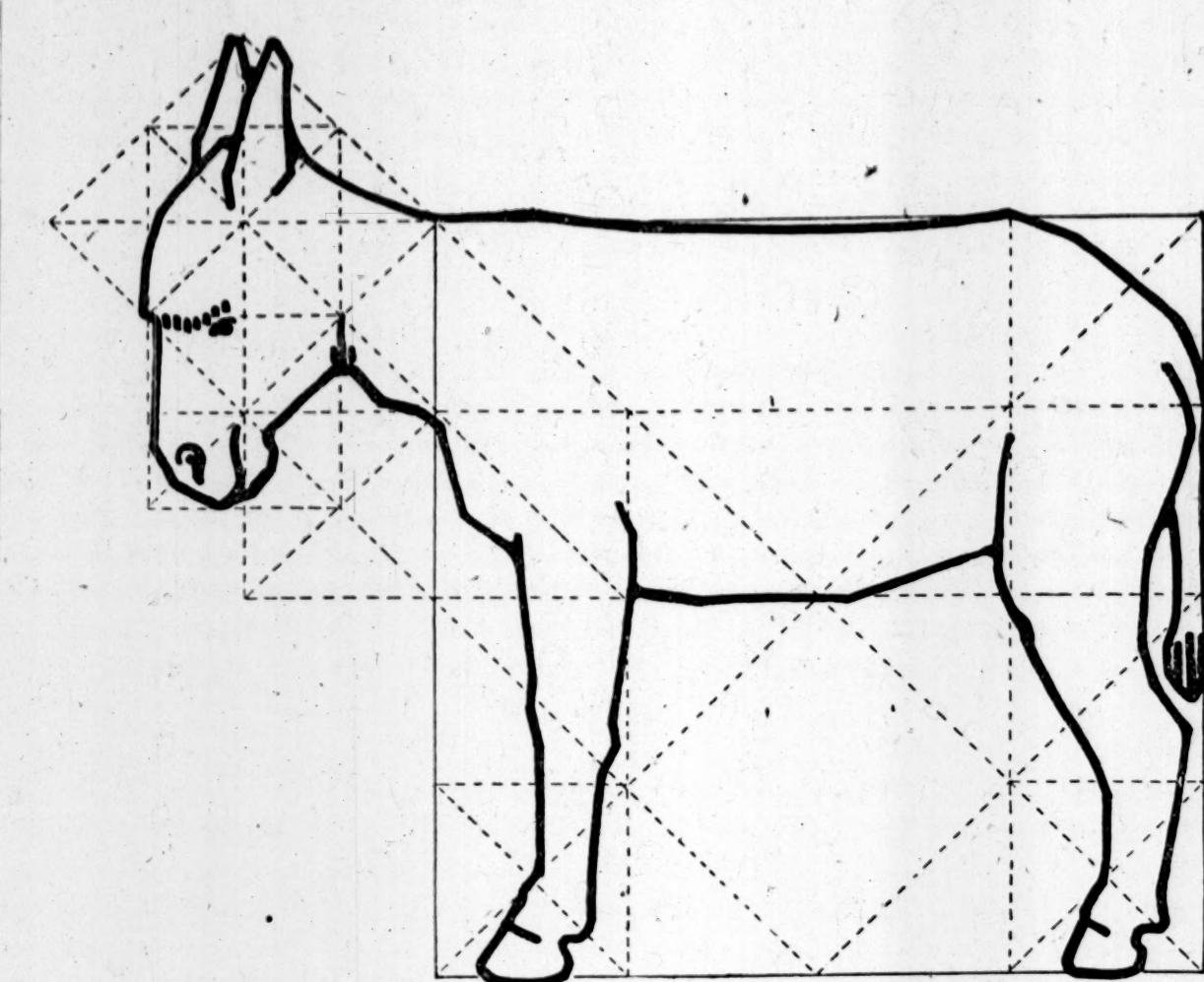
Tweedum stuck his little head, on which the pinfeathers were just emerging, as far as he could over the edge of his nest and gazed about him. It was a very big world that he saw. There was a gap in the leaves of the tree which sheltered his tiny home, and through it he could see for a long, long way in front of him. It seemed, too, a great distance to the ground; so great, that after a moment he was glad to turn back and cuddle down again by Chickeree and Bunnikins, his little bird brother and sister. But, after a while, his curiosity got the better of his timidity, especially as Mother had not returned as yet with their breakfast; so he raised himself as far as he could without disturbing the others who were not yet awake, once more hung his tiny head over the edge of the nest, and looked out on the world beneath him.

It was a funny kind of a world, but a very beautiful one. Some time, Mother said, he would know all about it; but now, when he was so small, he must be contented with a little knowledge at a time. There were so many questions he wanted to ask her, but it seemed as if by the time she had brought food enough for him and Chickeree and Bunnikins, he was hungry again, so off she would go in search of more. The most he saw of her was at night, and then he was too sleepy to think of the things he wanted to say to her. But one thing he did want to know, and that was about the big, bright thing that was up in the sky. It came up early in the morning, off to one side, and went away, after a long while, at the other side. The first time Tweedum noticed it, he had expected it to stay in the same place all the time, and he was very much surprised when he found that it didn't. Tweedum liked this big, bright thing very much indeed. When it was there, the nest was very warm; he could feel a warm, tingling feeling, even though the leaves shaded the nest somewhat.

He was surprised, also, at the fact that, while he could look at it in the morning, when it first came up, he couldn't keep his eyes on it later in the day, when it was above him, for it was so very bright. This puzzled him tremendously. There were days, however, when it did not appear at all, and then everything seemed dark and cold, and he was obliged to snuggle very close to Chickeree and Bunnikins to keep warm. He had noticed, moreover, that when the big, bright thing was gone, the blue sky went away, too, and so he came to connect them. When he saw the one, he knew the other must be there also.

Then there were times—whole days together—when the big, bright something not only did not come to keep them warm, but a fine wet something else trickled down on them, which he did not like at all. It is true that it had to rain very hard before it reached the nest, for the broad, green leaves made a most excellent shelter; and then, at such times, Mother stayed on the nest as much as she could, and her big, beautiful feathers kept them nice and warm. Some day, she had told them, they, too, should have beautiful feathers like hers; the little pointy things, sticking out all over their tiny bare bodies, were the beginning of these feathers. But this was rather hard to believe, for Mother was very, very beautiful, more beautiful, Tweedum thought, than any other bird he had seen.

It was during these days that Mother taught them their lessons, one of which was about the rain, which she said was good and that which she said was bad. She told them, they, too, should have flowers grow. The flowers, like-wise, Mother told them about. There were so many kinds of these that Tweedum thought he should never learn to know them, but Mother said that would be easy when he began to fly and could go about them and see them for himself. The only kind he really knew were those on the wild honeysuckle vine, which had wrapped itself about the tree on which was their nest. That had the prettiest of little hanging blossoms and they were so sweet that, when the air blew up from below, it brought the most de-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A donkey you may draw or trace for yourself

lightful fragrance. The hummingbird had discovered this, too, and would flit from blossom to blossom, sticking his long bill far into the flower. He was a very gorgeous creature, but Mother thought poorly proportioned, for his bill was almost as long as his whole body. She thought, and, of course, Tweedum did, too, that their own family was much handsomer. Some day, Mother said, when they could fly, she would take them to see some of their relations, but that would not be for a long while. They must learn to know them and get well acquainted, for as soon as cold weather set in, they would all go on a long journey and spend the winter together, in some delightful place that Mother knew all about.

Everything seemed to rest on one's being able to fly, and Tweedum began to get very impatient for that time to come. He knew, though, that his feathers had to grow first, before he could do this. Mother had explained it all most carefully. Feathers were quite a wonderful thing; they not only gave beauty and distinction, covered one up so that one was always warm, acted as a waterproof when the rain or snow—of which he had been told—came, but they helped to buoy up a bird and keep him in the air. That was why Mother cautioned Chickeree and Bunnikins and himself, over and over again, not to stand on the edge of the nest and try to fly until their feathers had grown. She would teach them when that time came, and, like her, they would go flying off right up into the beautiful blue sky of which Tweedum was so fond.

Father was very bold. He was so proud of having a nest for his very own that he wanted all the world to know it, and, much to Mother's dismay, he actually wanted to build it in the corner of two fence rails.

"And have the squirrels poking their noses in every moment, to see what is going on! The very idea!" Mother retorted indignantly.

Whereupon Father proposed that they go to the top of a very tall tree near by.

"And have the bluejays wake us up every morning, with their shrill cries!" again retorted Mother. Then Father very humbly suggested that Mother find the place, and find it she did, in exactly the right spot—far enough out on a stout branch, so as not to be bothered by the little folks who use the tree trunk for a highway, and still not as exposed as the oriole's nest, which hung at the very end of a branch. She saw to it that there was plenty of shelter provided in the way of cool, green leaves, and that no other bird family was too near, for, while she was a most sociable little body and loved to visit and be visited, still she believed that there should not be undue interference from curious neighbors.

The next thing was to provide the material with which to build it, and the bright eyes of Father and Mother never missed a single thing that could be used. First, there must be small twigs which should be laid just so. Back and forth they flew, bringing each time with them in their tiny beaks one of these little branches, and no carpenter ever laid the walls and flooring of his house with greater care or precision than our little builders. After this part was done, tiny grass stems or rootlets must be bound all about it, in and out, over and under, making the twigs so secure as ever nails or bolts could do it; and, to see that it was smooth and nice inside, Mother every once in a while would get inside and turn around and around to make it fit her plump little self, for here she would spend many, many happy hours. But Tweedum and Chickeree and Bunnikins would want something softer than rootlets and grass stems, for they would not be covered with feathers at first; so, after the outside of the nest was to line it, Father found a fuzzy stuff, growing on some plants near by. It was like down, just like that, he felt sure, for his purpose, so he made bold to ask if he might have a little. "All you wish," said the plants; "it

will make us happy to think we have a part in your little home."

Then Mother, down in the pasture, saw the sheep drinking by the brook. "Oh!" she said, "how I do wish I could have some wool for my nest!"

"You'll find plenty close at hand," whispered a bush beside her. "If you look sharply, you will see tiny pieces of it all over me, for the sheep crowd against me every day on their way to the brook."

Mother looked about her, as she was told, and, sure enough, she found all she could use. So, with the soft down that Father brought, and the soft wool that Mother brought, they soon had the nest daintily lined, and no little home was cozier or happier than that of Tweedum, Bunnikins and Chickeree. Here they would stay until their feathers had all grown out. Day after day, Mother said, when that time arrived, they must sit on the edge of the nest, exercising their wings and getting used to the motion; then one day, off they would go, fluttering very hard, to the next tree. It looked a little enough distance now, Tweedum thought, but Mother said it was quite far enough. Then, the following day, they could fly farther, and so on until one day they would fly off with Mother and soar just as gracefully as she.

Tweedum wanted to fly so badly that sometimes, when he was cuddled up warm in the nest and going to sleep and the wind was rocking the nest ever so softly, he really thought he was flying, turning big circles way up in the air, as he saw some of the birds do, dipping low, then mounting higher and higher, until up, up at last, he found the big, shining warm thing he was going to ask Mother about.

Letters

The postman comes along the street And whistles at our gate; Sometimes I watch, sometimes I miss, For now and then he's late.

When'er I spy his coat of blue I scamper out and say: "Oh, Mr. Postman, did you bring Some mail for us today?"

It seems as though the days I watch, He only has a smile: "I'm sorry, but no mail today; Just wait a little while."

But on the days I am not there— I never can see why— He's sure to leave some in our box Before he hastens by.

My Grandma smiles when I say this, And stops her busy toil: "You know the proverb, little Sue, 'Watched pots will never boil!'"

Now what has that to do with this About no fire or oil? But here's a proverb of my own— Watched postmen bring no mail!

No Barricades Needed Now

There is a story that, when he (Marchal Joffre) was a very small school-boy, he had often been known to build a wall of books about him on his desk, to shut away the merry faces of his companions, when they threatened to be more interesting than his arithmetic and drawing. In these days, in Paris, however, there was no need of building any sort of material barricade about his study table, writes Mary R. Parkman, in "Fighting for Peace."

"It would have been a bold fellow who would have thought of laying siege to Joffre when he was intent on a problem. There was something about him that made one think of an impregnable fortress," said a retired officer who had been at the Polytechnic when the great general was a student there.

"In the Soft May Air" Apple blossoms, budding, blowing. In the soft May air. Cups with sunshine overflowing— Flakes of fragrance, drifting, snowing. Snowing everywhere. —Lucy Larcom.

Making Your Own Donkey

Surely any child would like to add an amiable donkey to his own private zoo. Making a donkey is very different from being one; and, after all, perhaps it isn't really so bad to be one. Donkeys seem to have a pleasant enough time of it, for every one understands that they must take their own time and have pretty much their own way.

If you have ever visited Clovelly, in Devonshire, for instance, you remember how donkeys always carry visitors' luggage up and down the steep street; it is hard to think of how this service could be performed except by the plodding, docile little creatures. For, at Clovelly, horses and carts or motors are out of the question, because of the steepness and narrowness of the one street, which begins at the top of a cliff and ends on the pebbly shore of the bay.

Well, then, why not draw or trace a donkey for yourself? Look hard at this drawing, but it away and see if you cannot draw the donkey from memory. Or, run your pencil over the black lines, to feel how to make the curves; then make your free-hand drawing on another paper.

If you like, you may take this drawing as the pattern for a wooden toy. Paste it on thin wood and cut it out with a knife or scroll saw, cutting on the outer edge of the black line, for the real shape of the donkey is shown by the inner edge of the line.

If you draw a square of any size, adding the diagonals and diameters, as shown by the dotted lines, you can draw a donkey, making your own pattern to fit any piece of wood ready for use. The grain of the wood should run the long way of the toy, so that it will not split easily. Last of all, of course, there comes the painting of the animal in its proper colors.

Strange Visitors

If you are a boy or a girl, living in the middle states, you are likely to have an interesting experience this month, for then you will witness the appearance of the 17-year locust, one of the most interesting insects which we know anything about.

Everybody calls it a locust, it is really a cicada, which is quite a different creature. The full name of the 17-year variety, as you may find in your encyclopedia, is cicada septendecim. If you have been studying Latin, you will see that its very name indicates the interval at which it appears. Perhaps you will be told that there is simply one enormous brood, which comes every 17 years. This is not really the fact. There are many broods, some of which appear every year in one part of the country or another. It is only occasionally, though, that a large and widespread visitation becomes due. This is such a year and, to add to the interest of the event, it is announced that a brood of 13-year locusts will also appear in May, in some of the southern states. There are places, it is expected, where the two broods will overlap, so that cicadas of one kind or the other will be present in countless numbers in a few weeks.

Entomologists—this being the name, you know, of people who make a business of studying insects—know all about these locusts, and can tell for generations ahead just where the different broods will appear each year. Indeed, they have collected enough information about cicadas in the United States to fill a book. One of the most remarkable facts about these curious insects is that all the millions of individuals, in each brood, come to maturity and burst from the ground at almost the same moment. If you live in a place where they are to come, you will wake up some morning to find them covering the trees in all directions. No doubt, too, you will be attracted by a peculiar humming sound which they make, and in which some people find a resemblance to the constantly repeated word, Pharaoh.

The locusts measure from 2½ to 3 inches across their extended wings, and have stout, blackish bodies, while the legs are dull orange. In June, the under side of the leaves on nearly all of the trees will be covered with the cast-off skins.

When the locusts emerge from the ground, they crawl up the trunks of the trees and cast their skins. First a long rent appears in the back. Through this rent the cicada pushes its head, and finally frees itself from its old coat, which it leaves hanging to the tree. Usually this operation takes place in the early evening.

Sometimes a thousand locusts have been known to come up under a single tree, and it is related that the ground has been found, in many cases, fairly honeycombed with the holes from which they have emerged. Seemingly, the insects have a preference for oak trees, but they will seek almost any other kind if the oaks are missing.

Is it remarkable that these cicadas should be considered among the most unique of all insects? Much is going to be heard about them in the next month or two, and boys and girls, as well as older people, will find it interesting to learn something about their history and strange life habits.

The Water Ouzel or Dipper

Just a mouse-colored little bird, not quite as big as a robin, with white under parts, a sharp-pointed, almost straight bill, and a rather short tail, held high like the wren's—that's the water ouzel or dipper. Like the wren, the water ouzel has a queer little habit of simultaneously ducking his head and jerking his tail upward. So far as looks go, there's nothing exciting about him. And, to tell the truth, he is not very well-known, save perhaps in his own home in the Rockies, where he is to be found from Alaska to Mexico. But he is really a very interesting character, as the folks at the American Museum of Natural History testify in one of its bulletins. They know him very well. They have him in photographs, lantern slides, and "movies," and mounted on exhibition. They can give you a great deal of inside information about him.

The dipper, they can tell you, frequents clear streams and lakes. . . . He finds his food on the bottom of streams, and spies it out from above with his sharp eyes. In rocky gorges, he may be seen with his little tail held almost vertically, scuttling about among the moist rocks, dipping his body and tossing his head, or swimming on or under the water, or diving to the bottom of a rushing stream. Not the swiftest current or maddest mountain torrent can daunt him. Although he is occasionally carried a few inches by the current, he never loses control of the situation, but slips in and out of the water with remarkable speed and lightness. But his most remarkable performance is his under-water swimming. Beneath the surface he propels himself with his wings, either with or against the current, and can go considerable distances in this way, staying beneath the surface for two or three minutes at a stretch.

In flight, though the air, the bird shows arrow-like swiftness. He darts up the face of a torrent within a few inches of the water itself, washed in the flying spray, then descends from the top of the rapid to its foot, hurling himself over the brink with what looks like reckless violence, but always stopping instantly and without apparent effort at his point of destination. The dipper never leaves the stream to explore the surrounding country. When he travels, it is always along waterways. Some observers claim that he has never been known to alight in trees, but perches always on rocks or driftwood in or near a stream. The dipper is not web-footed, but has claws. Yet so dexterously does he dive and swim, and so closely does he confine himself to watery localities, that he is classed with aquatic birds. His coat, too, sheds the water, an occasional vigorous shake being sufficient to dash off any clinging drops. . . . His nest is built close to the torrent—usually on a mossy bank. It is made of interwoven moss, and is oval-shaped and domed, with the opening in front. Sometimes the nest is so placed that the birds must dash through a curtain of spray to reach it. But, while its outer walls are wet and cold with the foam of the stream, the interior is dry and cozy. Small wonder that the birds, reared under such conditions, love the music and mists of the mountain torrents. And the dipper does love them. His song of bell-like clearness rings out in perfect ecstasy, when accompanied by the clamor of some headlong torrent. Even when the noise of rushing water quite drowns his music, the bird sings with all his force and sweetness, glorying in the violence of the stream.

The dipper is extremely hardy, his cheerfulness apparently unaffected by cold or inclement weather. He is found in Alaska, among the glaciers, as late as November, and his song is as joyous in a blinding snowstorm as in the brightest summer weather. He is most subdued in Indian summer, when the streams are at their smallest, and the sound of their rushing is quieted.

Scotland's River System If there be one place north of the Tweed where, at a single glance, one may view and comprehend the chief river system of Scotland, Stirling is that place. From this point one notes the main streams, the affluents, and the gathering of the waters, which make the Clyde, the Forth and the Tay. He can then realize how great and important in the political and economic history of Scotland has been that great central valley, which stretches from the North Sea to the waters of the Atlantic Ocean.—(William Elliot Griffis, in "Bonnie Scotland.")

An Old Language

Long before you are out of the grammar grades and ready for high school, you may hear older pupils talking about their studies there, and especially (if they are freshmen or sophomores) about Latin and Caesar. If you listen closely, you may discover, without asking a single question, that Latin is—or was—a language actually spoken by a long-ago people, just as you and I speak English today. Because this old speech is no longer used, we call it a "dead" language, and, sad to say, there are unappreciative pupils who sometimes wish that it were still more so,—dead enough, in fact, so that they need never study it at all! Now this seems a pity; for, while Latin is no longer a spoken language, yet it is the basis of so many that are in present-day use that no one can hope to really know modern languages well, not even his own mother tongue, unless he has a foundation knowledge of Latin. And here, as everywhere else, the finer the foundation, the better the later results will be.

So, if you hear any older boys and girls arguing that Latin is "no good, anyway," and only "a dry-as-dust old study," make up your mind that there is something worth while about it which they have failed to find, and just determine that it shall not escape you in your turn.

Now, apart from its educational value, Latin is really interesting in itself. Indeed, if it were not for that language, or rather for the long-ago people who spoke it, you and I might not be living as we are, in America today! You had thought Christopher Columbus was responsible for that? Yes, so he was, in a way, but Latin was a living language some fifteen centuries before the time of Columbus, and even years before the beginning of the Christian era, that is, about the time of the birth of Jesus Christ in Bethlehem. (There was always a beginning to human things, you know, though sometimes it is so dim that we forget it is really there.)

Once upon a time, then, a sturdy, dominating tribe of people lived upon the banks of the Tiber River, in what is now Italy. Tradition has it that their first ancestor came from Asia Minor, after the fall of Troy (which is alone a long story) and called the new city which he founded, Roma, and the surrounding territory Latium. Today, you know, we speak of that city as Rome. This powerful tribe fought frequently with the neighboring tribes of Italy, and gradually came to rule over them all. Presently the Romans were coming in contact with other lands, through their stout ships and their love of conquest. The Greeks, who lived in that sunny, beautiful land lying east of Italy, taught the Romans much about art and literature; Carthage, a famous city of Africa, was finally overcome by Rome, after several great wars, of which you may some day read the account in Latin itself. Egypt, too, became a Roman province. Finally Rome turned her attention toward what is now France and Germany, about 60 B. C., when all this territory was a wild, dark forest inhabited by savage tribes roaming here and there.

At this time, Caesar—Caius Julius Caesar, to give his full name—was a young man. He was of a noble Roman family, with military experience, and had held office under the Roman Government. Many people thought that, being an ambitious young leader, he might make himself master of Rome and of the world. He was given this unknown land of Gaul (the France of today) as his province to govern for a time. There were those who believed Caesar would never return from his rough province, but its conquest was exactly the sort of experience which he enjoyed, and out of it he wrote a book, a sort of diary, telling of his struggles and triumphs there. This Latin book is called "Caesar's Gallic Wars," parts of which are read in high school, and this is the Latin which you may have heard your friends discussing. It is not always easy reading, but, once you become interested in it, and learn to understand Caesar's style of writing, it is as interesting as any modern tale of adventure—with the added thrill of reading it in another language!

Many little incidents you will especially enjoy—how, once the enemy attacked the Romans, and "all things had to be done by Caesar at one time; once he shot messages, tied to stout arrows, into a town where one of his generals was besieged, bidding him hold out till Caesar could bring up his own forces and route the enemy. There was a wonderful bridge which he built across the Rhine; and finally, having subdued Gaul, he crossed the Channel to conquer what are now the British Isles. Here there were more battles with the native tribes, but gradually they learned many civilized ways from the Roman soldiers, who built and guarded strong camps so far from their own Rome. There are traces of these long-ago fortifications in England today—old ruins, mounds with broken pottery and ancient coins once used by Caesar's soldiers.

Many Latin words crept into our language through Rome's military conquests. For instance, castra was the Latin word for camp, becoming Chester in English. So Colchester, Dorchester, Winchester, and similar names indicate the Romans, and "all things had to be done by Caesar at one time; once he shot messages, tied to stout arrows, into a town where one of his generals was besieged, bidding him hold out till Caesar could bring up his own forces and route the enemy. There was a wonderful bridge which he built across the Rhine; and finally, having subdued Gaul, he crossed the Channel to conquer what are now the British Isles. Here there were more battles with the native tribes, but gradually they learned many civilized ways from the Roman soldiers, who built and guarded strong camps so far from their own Rome. There are traces of these long-ago fortifications in England today—old ruins, mounds with broken pottery and ancient coins once used by Caesar's soldiers.

FORCED SALE OF DOUKHOBOR LANDS

Professor Mavor of Toronto Protests Against Action as "Monstrous National Crime"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—The forced sale of a large tract of land in British Columbia now in the hands of the Doukhobors, in order to provide grants for returned soldiers, is referred to by Prof. James A. Mavor of the University of Toronto in an open letter to Sir Thomas White, Minister of Finance, and acting Premier, as "a monstrous national crime."

Professor Mavor is acknowledged to be one of the greatest Canadian authorities on Russia and the Russian peoples, and he protests most vigorously against this proposed action of the Canadian Government. He points out that though the application of these industrious people to settle in western Canada was accepted, with the provision that they would be exempt from military service, they were ejected from some 400,000 acres of land which they, by their own efforts, had brought into a state of cultivation, by the influence of land agents, local merchants, and politicians. They then purchased land in British Columbia with the knowledge of the government of that Province, where they have established large fruit farms and jam factories, from which they contributed great quantities of jam to the government for war purposes. For the second time since their permission to settle in Canada, "these peaceful, if obstinate people," he says, "are being forced out of their purchased lands as they were forced out of their homesteads by the same conspiracy of local tradesmen, farmers, politicians, and speculators, who are exploiting the returned soldier in order to deprive the Doukhobors of their cultivated lands."

The intention of the scheme being as obvious as it is discreditable, "These proceedings," the professor declares, "have nothing in common with a policy of reconstruction, but on the contrary amount to deliberate destruction. If the government expropriated the fruit farms in the Niagara district, turned the farmers adrift, and bestowed the land in grants to returned soldiers, the case would be precisely similar."

The writer suggests that the matter be thoroughly investigated before such "a national crime is committed," and adds that "the fact that the people who have been and are being plundered, are innocent, inoffensive, industrious people, unacquainted with political guile, ought to make every high-minded citizen of this country insist upon justice being done them, and upon their being left in the enjoyment of their peaceful and productive life."

Question Before House of Commons
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—In the House of Commons recently the Hon. Charles Murphy drew the attention of the government to an open letter which had been addressed to Sir Thomas White, the acting Premier, by Professor James Mavor of Toronto. Mr. Murphy, after quoting the letter, asked what Sir Thomas had to say regarding the matter.

In reply, Sir Thomas said that it seemed to him that the ownership of the lands in question appeared to be a matter coming under provincial jurisdiction. The Minister of the Interior, the Hon. Arthur Meighen, supplemented this remark by making the following statement: "The assertions of fact made in that letter are beyond what can be justified so far as any information that has reached me goes. There is a committee of inquiry investigating lands offered for sale in British Columbia, headed by Mr. Patterson, and among these are lands reported to be offered by the Doukhobor community. I do not know whether the committee has investigated these or not. Were they to do so, however, it would not be with a view of expropriation, because there are no expropriation powers now vested in the Soldiers' Settlement Board, nor is it proposed to vest the board with power to expropriate lands now being reasonably used. At the time that the committee was at work I received a telegram from Peter Verigin to the effect that he had made a certain offer to sell, but that the same was made under duress. I drew the attention of the Soldiers' Settlement Board to the telegram, and I advised Mr. Verigin that if he had made any offer under duress he should consult his solicitor in the matter."

AMERICAN SETTLERS IN CANADA
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—During the month of March there entered western Canada from the United States 2209 persons, with cash amounting to \$1,074,146, effects \$573,326. Last year 4925 persons entered with cash amounting to \$1,310,565, effects \$829,652. The nationalities of these were: British 68, Canadian 125, American 2671, French 19, Russian 40, Scandinavian 226, and others 75. By occupation they were: Farmers 1192, farm laborers 349, laborers 39, mechanics 84, railroaders 20, clerks 48, domestic 55, miners 29, women and children 1318. Not classified 79.

NEW HAMPSHIRE COLLEGE

DURHAM, New Hampshire.—The commencement speakers at New Hampshire College this year will be the Rev. Samuel McChord Crothers of Cambridge, who will deliver the commencement address, and Prof. John Winthrop Plattner of Harvard, who is to preach the baccalaureate sermon. Mr. Crothers will deliver his address Tuesday, June 17, and Professor Plattner, who holds the chair of ecclesiastical history at Harvard University, will preach the preceding Sunday.

THE BELL OF THE CLOUDS

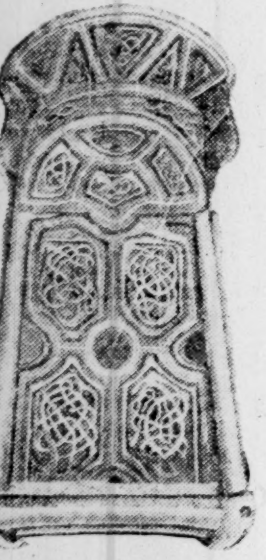
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—There has recently been on view at Christie's an ancient Irish bell which has attracted much interest both by reason of its workmanship and history. This exquisite relic of bronze and silver, in the form of a shrine, decorated with the figures of two-winged dragons and curious serpent interlacings, dating



One aspect of the "Clog an Air"

from the Tenth or Eleventh Century, has been perfectly preserved, although the bell and clapper which must at one time have belonged to it, are missing. For many hundreds of years it has been held in the greatest reverence by the Irish peasantry of the west, who accepted the tradition that it had originally descended from heaven. It is supposed to have been first heard loudly ringing by St. Senan (or Senanus) the patron of the Seven Churches of Scattery, a holy island near the mouth of the River Shannon, in the dawn of Christianity, in Ireland. The island contains many interesting



Another face of historic Irish bell

relics of churches founded by its patron who, like St. Kevin, sought a secluded spot where he vowed that "the sacred soil should never by woman's feet be trod."

For many years the bell was used in the religious services of Scattery and was famous throughout the counties of Clare and Galway as possessing peculiar powers due to its legendary celestial origin. With the suppression of the monastery in Scattery Island, in the Middle Ages, the bell was put under the care of the O'Canahans, a County Clare family and the ancient protectors of the island. It has remained in the possession of the family



Third view of ancient Celtic relic

until the present representative, Mr. Marcus Keane, decided recently to dispose of it and sent it to Christie's. The bell, which is only five inches high and 2 1/2 inches in diameter at the base, has been sold for 1259 guineas. It is understood that the buyer is Mr. George Panter, Fellow of the Irish Society of Antiquaries, who, presumably, will present it to the Irish Nation.

THEATERS

New Farce in New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

"I Love You," farce by William Le Baron, presented at the Booth Theater, New York City, evening of April 28, 1919. The cast:

Jimmie Farnsworth.....John Westley
George Van Horner.....Robert Strange
Brooks.....Gilbert Douglas
Peter Darby.....Richard Dix
Mrs. Louise Endicott.....Doris Mitchell
Betty Duncan.....Diantha Pattison
Ruth Franklin.....Gypsy O'Brien
Marie.....Ruth Terry

NEW YORK, New York.—A problem which American playwrights find desperately difficult is that of representing a group of persons functioning in the organism known as wealthy society. No matter how thoroughly the dramatist may know American life, no matter if he has all the facts about the millionaire's ways of living before him when he prepares his action and dialogue, and no matter, finally, if he has at his service actors who understand perfectly what is wanted of them; just the same, he seldom realizes the picture he tries to paint. That is a feeling one cannot get rid of in attempting a performance of William Le Baron's "I Love You," a three-act comedy, or farce, as it is rather apologetically described on the playbill, which has been running at the Booth Theater since April 28. There seems to be nothing wrong about the actualities of the show. The billiard room in a rich young New Yorker's town house, which serves as the setting of the first act, and the living room and terrace of the same gentleman's seashore villa, which serves as the setting for the second and third acts, are assuredly true enough to life. Moreover, to consider the actors, John Westley, who impersonates Jimmie, man of money and leisure, and Miss Diantha Pattison, who impersonates Betty, woman of affluence and elegance, are undoubtedly familiar enough with the manners they are called upon to depict. And so on to the end of the cast, which comprises exactly four pairs of people, who work their way through divers entanglements to four final avowals of "I love you!"

Everything, indeed, is right, except that which the author laboriously strives for—the illusion of a number of well-to-do idlers playing the game of romance. The reason, no doubt, why American playwrights so often fail in their attempts to characterize the rich man is because they drag him into their scheme in a perfectly arbitrary and unnecessary way. Can it be that the public wants the nonsense that goes so often with the stage millionaire? At least one American dramatist of originality and independence, Harry James Smith, author of "The Tailor-Made Man," did not think so; and as far as his managers would let him, he kept this nonsense out of his play. In two scenes he pitifully required a millionaire, and in those scenes, with a few shrewd strokes, he got a complete likeness. But Mr. Le Baron has to need whatever of millionaires in his comedy; and he can let Jimmie make bets at \$2500 apiece and he can let Betty draw out remarks about the tiresomeness of the people you meet nowadays. The atmosphere, nevertheless, of luxury and elegance fails to be realized.

What he should have done was to let his persons be everyday American men and women, with nothing in particular said about expensive tastes of living. These have no essential bearing on his four love plots. Anytime, then he would have had an illusive play, as well as a humorous and a wholesome one. Furthermore, he could have made the roles of Jimmie and Betty respond to the splendid work which Mr. Westley and Miss Pattison put on them. At the same time he could have saved the delightful rôle of Peter, the electrician, for Richard Dix to exercise his talents on; and he could have done something or other to rescue the rôle of Brooks, the butler, for Gilbert Douglas. As it is, he has to revolve in the case of Brooks, putting him out as a butler in the first part of the play and changing him into a professor in the last part.

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EXEMPTED MEN ON FARMS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
KITCHENER, Ontario.—The return to the city of many young men who gained exemption from military service upon the ground that they were needed on the farms has resulted in the Great War Veterans Association adopting a resolution to oppose the movement and to call upon the provincial convention to be held in Windsor to voice a strong protest to the government and to demand legislation compelling such men to remain on the land. The local association will also oppose entrance of the Great War Veterans into Canadian politics as a party.

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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

SPAIN

Her Art—Present and Past

The sale in New York, on May 20, of the Spanish paintings exhibited at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, at San Francisco, in 1915, invites one to dwell a moment on the pictorial art of Spain.

Instantly a conclusion emerges. Spain is the one country in the world which remains buoyantly national in her art. Other countries draw their subjects from anywhere; their technique is interchangeable. Modern Spain is entirely modern Spain. Of these 73 Spanish paintings there are not half a dozen that could have been painted anywhere except in the Peninsula. Gusto is their note. They are jubilant with life and color; they are frank and often furious illustrations of a land that teems with pagantry and display. Some are solemn, but there is an intensity about their solemnity that gives even to a peasant type an air of drama. Most are gay, most dash before our eyes a peep-show of variegated Spain, her dancing and her bull-fighting, her gorgeous flower gardens and her gorgeous church interiors, her fiesta day journeyings, and the lovely dresses of her dark, butterfly women, who pin a red flower into their hair with such assurance that we almost believe the gesture is important.

These modern Spaniards flash before us the present look of immemorial Spain dominated today, as of yore, by King and Church, by Bull Fighter and Dancing Girl. The modern Spaniard is still unashamed to dress. Imagine Anglo-Saxons going to the Nottingham Goose Fair clad in the costumes—everything decorated, horses, wagons, babies, in a scene of music and laughter—such as Gonzalo Bilbao shows us in "Going to the Fair in Salamanca." If we are tempted toward satiety by these gauds and glittering episodes we may turn to the serious and solemn art of the Brothers de Zubiaurre, who paint dark, peasant types of northern Spain, grave figures with gleaming eyes, too remote from present life even to be watchful, who seem always to be posing and never hoping or planning.

That is a characteristic of the vision of the modern Spanish painters. They like to put their models into an attitude, rarely into an action. One has the idea that this people is too proud and dignified to be seen working at ordinary tasks. The Sevillian peasant in Ramon de Zubiaurre's picture certainly has a stall on which articles for sale are displayed, including a Hispano-Mauresque plate, but he is indifferent; he gazes into futurity, not at customers; you feel that he would be ashamed at the hustling way an Italian-American in the Bowery disposes of his barrow of oranges.

Is it that these moderns never forget the past greatness of Spain, and that each in his way holds to the standard of dignity and gravity given by Velasquez to Spain and to the world? The men who are on their way to the fair in the picture by Carlos Vazquez might be delegates proceeding to the Peace Conference, and the cigarette girls who have just left the factory might be members of a Suffrage committee. It seems every one attitudinizes in Spain. I remember a little podgy Spaniard showing me, at Toledo, that wonderful picture, "El Entierro del Conde Orgaz," by El Greco. The Spanish guide was a grotesque figure, but there was all the grandeur of Spain in the way he tossed his cloak and, making a sweeping gesture toward the El Greco, uttered the word "Magnificent!"

Velasquez is always dignified, even when painting a dwarf or a buffoon. I want to raise my hat even to his landscapes—so courteous are they. We may not in these days be drawn to the academic intensity and dark fervor of Zurbarán and Ribera; but who fails to be impressed by their Spanish air of distinction? And as for Goya, the amazing, amusing Goya, the most riotous of subjects becomes in his hands distinguished. And the glitter of Portinari, has it not an air of gravity? You cannot imagine his "Spanish Lady," now in the Metropolitan Museum, serving out doughnuts to hungry doughboys.

America has shown herself very partial to modern Spanish art. No other painter of today has had such a success, as regards sales, as Sorolla y Bastida. "Sold out" might almost have been written over the doors of his exhibition held in New York a few years ago. There was a regular scramble for Sorollas. Why? Well, as all the world knows, America is somewhat timid and conservative in matters of art. Inness and Eakins, Twachtman and Tryon sufficed, and had set a standard from which there was little dissent when this ebullient, forceful, high spirited Sorolla appeared, revelling in sunshine and the swift features of men and animals. His note was gusto, not dignity, and he set a fashion which many other Spaniards of the modern school have followed. People who had never bought pictures before, bought Sorollas. The Metropolitan Museum was tempted to purchase three, and two others have been lent to the museum by the Hispanic Society, which was also a generous buyer of Sorollas. I am not alone in thinking that he does not wear well. When we have acknowledged the virility and dash of his "Beaching the Boat," Valencia, that enormous picture 117½ inches high by 173½ inches wide, we are apt to find it a little tiresome, and to resent the wall space it occupies. And his "Swimmers," once in strong sunlight, now in rather faded sunlight, has lost its power to invigorate. Perhaps that is the reason why it has been badly skied. This was painted in 1905. Strange it is how some pictures survive the test of time, while others succumb. Augustus John's

"The Way Down to the Sea," which hangs in the same gallery, rejuvenates me each time I see it.

Ignacio Zuloaga, born in 1870 at Elbar, who lives chiefly at Segovia, is a much greater painter than Sorolla. He is meagerly represented at the Metropolitan Museum with a portrait of Mile. Lucienne Bréal as Carmen, but Boston has the good fortune to own his "My Uncle Daniel and His Family," characteristic not only of the artist but also of Spain. It is one of the most racial and distinguished pictures that have been produced in modern times, this family group painted in 1910, a strange picture, a fascinating picture, a step in advance of "My Cousins and My Uncle Daniel" in the Musée de Luxembourg.

Zuloaga translates well into black and white. His 1916-17 exhibition has a fine record in the illustrated catalogue—such an array of striking pictures. And it has a foreword by John S. Sargent, as neat and searching as his foreword to the Brabazon exhibition. Mr. Sargent as writer and critic! Behold a subject that has not yet been seriously handled.

From the Past to the Present! From Velasquez to Zuloaga, from El Greco and Goya to the moderns now assembled in New York. Velasquez remains the unapproachable. But his throne there is no approach. But he would have looked with a kindly eye on Zuloaga, and perhaps also on the Brothers de Zubiaurre, although he might not have approved of their subjects. He honored kings. They honor peasants.

Velasquez did not like change.

THE ROYAL AIR FORCE PHOTOGRAPHS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A victorious spirit pervades the first exhibition of photographs of the Royal Air Force, held at the Grafton Galleries, and the splendid photographs there displayed record the many phases of life in the service and the heroic achievements connected with it, both in actual warfare and in the overcoming of almost insuperable constructional difficulties.

The series devoted to the work of airships and aeroplanes with the navy is a varied one. Here are to be seen the "Guardians of the Fleet," rigid airships, for which England now stands preeminent, and which flew 2,245,800 miles during the war, conveying U-boat hunting, mine spotting, and acting as escorts to the Grand Fleet. A fine one of the North Sea Fleet is depicted, capable of a speed of 50 knots, and holding the endurance record of 101½ days, or more than four days and nights aloft. It is related how, running short of food and water, the crew came down almost to the surface of the sea, and by lowering ropes collected food and water from a destroyer and a drifter.

Another picture is of SSZ-6, a type used for destroying U-boats, which, after a few encounters with these airships, never again faced them. A most cheerful looking photograph catalogued as "Three Fight Seven" introduces a dolphin-like, dazle-painted flying boat, such as was used daily for making long patrols between the English and the German shores, and many exciting encounters are recorded of these queer-looking boats in the course of their daily expeditions. A still more odd-looking craft is H. M. S. Argus, the much dazle-painted aeroplane carrier, which appears to be a veritable "mystery ship," rather like a huge floating box, with immense clear deck space and the horizontal funnels at the stern.

The R-34

The pride of the service is R-34 and the photographs of her leaving her hangars and starting on her first trip are very impressive. She is the largest airship in the world, and her lines are wonderfully graceful. Another picture is of a coastal airship, showing the wireless operator signaling with his flash-lamp. These airships escorted convoys on 2400 occasions during the war. The photographs of H. M. S. Furious are, perhaps, the most surprising in the exhibition, for, to quote the official description, "she can carry more than a squadron of aeroplanes, and then have plenty of room for a trifle like an airship," and one shows the deck of this huge vessel, with an airship on the afterdeck, while an aeroplane is seen ready for flight. The ship is surrounded by a high, removable palisade, like a stockade, to form a wind screen.

Another photograph is of the deck of H. M. S. Furious, with seven machines lined up on it ready to fly and just off to bomb the Zeppelin sheds at Tondern. A field is pictured, filled with rows of these huge bombs, and another interesting sidelight on the activities of the service is a wrecked merchant steamer, 20 fathoms down, taken from an airship, the outline being quite distinctly visible, and yet another is of a mechanic repairing a damaged pipe on a C. Star airship, traveling at high speed.

The Surrender

To crown the joint work of the navy and the Royal Air Force, most artistically beautiful pictures are shown of the never-to-be-forgotten morning of Nov. 21, 1918, when in the shimmering light of the winter sun the German high seas fleet steamed to the surrender, in the presence of 219 British war vessels, representatives of the allied fleets, and a number of airships and aeroplanes.

From the navy to the army the photographs take the onlooker with absorbing interest, the principal feature being the story of the great advance of the Allies, beginning July 25, 1918. Remarkable pictures are given of Sir Douglas Haig's attack on Albert, taken under heavy fire while the battle was in progress. Smoke screens, bar-

rages, bursting shells, zigzag trench lines, men like dots advancing across what looks like a sheet of rough brown paper, are all depicted, and attract crowds of onlookers, many of whom, from their conversation, have actually taken part themselves in the great events.

Another attack portrayed is a picture of the battle on the road to Damascus, showing Turkish troops, like toy soldiers, flying wildly in all directions in their efforts to escape the attentions of British airmen, on Sept. 24, 1918. This attack was so timed that the British machines arrived over their objective every three minutes, and in two additional formations every half hour.

Of quite a different nature is the picture of Talat Effendi on the Jericho Road, seen from above, showing the precipitous nature of the country between Jerusalem and Jericho, the scene of very severe fighting. The ancient inn here is traditionally connected with the story of the good Samaritan. Quaint are the views of Midei in Arabia, the huts looking like beehives beneath the aeroplane. The catalogue relates that here "the natives had never before seen an aeroplane, and were intensely excited as the machines arrived. The effect was excellent, and many of them joined either the British Army or some friendly force."

Pigeon V. C.

Illustrative of the wide scope of the activities of the R. A. F. are photographs of work being done at Constantinople, Hutanai, Samarra, Monastir, Venice, Baghdad, and an exquisite one of aeroplanes flying over the Italian Alps. The work and play of the girls of the W. R. A. F. is not forgotten, and a remarkable picture is that of the girls bringing out S. S. Zero from the shed, preparatory to flight. A very popular group of photographs was that taken of the pigeon service. The official narrative relates that, "When a flying boat commander was attacked by three Germans he felt there was little hope of being saved, but as a last expedient sent a message to shore for help by a pigeon. The bird, though wounded in the wing at the very start, flew 150 knots, with the result that assistance was sent to the crew, who had been off the enemy, but the boat was lying helpless on the water." This brave bird is justly named "Pigeon V. C."

A DAY OF FRANCE IN NEW YORK SHOWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The Museum of French Art (an active public branch of the Institut Français aux États-Unis) temporarily installed in a Gothic salon of the Scribner Building on Fifth Avenue, has the open sesame to some of the choicest private collections in the world. Hence the present loan exhibition of fans, bibelots, lace, and jewelry, especially fans—more than 150 of them, such as never get into the market or the museums in any considerable or representative historic groups. But here they are, in all their wealth of artistic beauty, a timely object-lesson in exquisite craft, visualized romance, reminiscence and sentiment, from many lands and periods. Japan and China, where the folding fan originated, early to develop into marvels of ivory carving, lacquer, and painting on silk, are recalled in a score of lac-like fabrics of mother-of-pearl, tortoise shell, or pierced ivory with flat carving, over which some Ming or Chien-Lung Benvenuto Cellini dreamed for years, rivaling the most delicate frost filigree, wing of butterfly, or fairy webs bespangled with dew in a flower garden at sunrise.

All this in the "brims" or sticks, which are the structural ribs of the fan. When it comes to the "feuille," or leaf, this may be of real Burano or point d'Alençon lace, or the verisimilitude painted on filmy carved tortoise shell of the Louis XVI period, or the swan-skin vellum with medallion insets on which Boucher, Lancret, Watteau, LeBrun, and Vernet painted languishing genres and proud portraits in miniature. And, curious to note, the Chinoiserie survives, even in the French court fans, lent by Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan Jr., and in the early Eighteenth Century Venetian ones from the wonderful collection of De Witt Clinton Cohen, and even in the English and Dutch specimens treasured by Mrs. William Reed Thompson, Miss Eleanor G. Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. de Jonge, Edmond Bonaventura, Emile Parés, Albert E. Gallatin, Walter Maynard, Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, Mrs. Paul Dana, Mrs. Henry Mottet, Miss Margaret B. Gould, and other indefatigable fan collectors.

Chinese Influence

The explanation of this all-pervading Chinese influence is an illuminating lesson in the evolution of craft artistry, particularly pertinent today. It appears that the imperial presentation fans of China, carried by the armies of commerce to Europe, so intrigued Venice of the Doges that in the Seventeenth Century Chinese ivory carvers were brought to introduce their art into Italy, and eventually collaborated with Italian artists in painting the leaves of the fan. Later the idea spread to England, and some lace-like ivory "presentation" fans bearing English monograms and decorated by English painters were really made to order in the imperial ivory works at Peking, costing a fortune and two or three years' time, finally to be delivered in Britain by globe-trotting Glasgow skippers.

The French Revolution is assumed to have closed the famous period of the fan as a work of art, and the Nineteenth Century revived it only in imitations during the Directoire and Empire periods, to degenerate finally into

the gay but tawdry printed paper fans, hand colored, of 1830. But at least one brilliant anachronism appears, in the exquisite virtuosity of the Paris-trained Englishman, Charles Conder (1868-1909), one of whose graceful and glowing fan-like paintings on silk is shown by Mrs. Kenneth Trazier. If some of our younger artist talent were to take up fan designing and painting in the spirit of Conder, fashion would soon restore this article of use and elegance to its former ceremonial, sentimental, and historical estate—and incidentally to its once fabulous commercial value.

A Century of Evolution

The Arden Gallery's surprisingly effective loan exhibition illustrating "the evolution of French art," which really means modern or contemporary pictorial art in general, contrives to give more of coordinated interest and instruction in its unit of 235 small pieces—mostly drawings, lithographs, etchings, and water colors—than a dozen separate individual exhibitions heretofore have been able to impart. It starts with Ingres, classicist, and ends with Diego Rivera, cubist; yet the former's "Baron de Narvins" (a treasure from the recently dispersed Degas collection) and Rivera's "Portrait of a Child" are so much alike in a certain quality of elegance and precision that one can scarcely believe a century of years separates the two artists, to say nothing of the supposedly radical difference between conservative scholastic and revolutionary modern. That is the lesson of the present show. Direct comparison of the abstract subjective, or synthetic expressions of Matisse and Picasso with the Greek-statuesque academicism of Ingres and the free plastic romanticism of Delacroix, proves that, as Paul Cézanne said and exemplified, there is no such thing as ancient or modern art, no such thing as French art—but only art.

There is, however, a complex, ceaseless evolution in style of artistic expression, the same as in dress, for example. Such evolution in the past 100 years has brought about the seeming reversals of form typified by comparing the artists named. But in between come such masters as Corot, Daubier, Courbet, Degas, Manet, Renoir, Cézanne, Gauguin, Redon, Toulouse-Lautrec—to mention only the most significant ones in the present instance assembled—and in contemplating their intimate records as here exposed one sees that widely as the individual expressions of these men varied the succession remains essentially unbroken. It is the same if we go farther back through the centuries, and observe how Cézanne found new forms of truth in El Greco and the Italian primitives, or how Matisse and Picasso get their strange dynamic power by consciously applying expert knowledge to the savage freedom inherent in the sculpture of African Negroes.

All these Frenchmen were trained consummate craftsmen before they thought of being original or creative. They mastered first what they forgot later when inspiration came. Or if it didn't come, as in the case, let us say, of Courbet, Daubier, Manet, Degas, Gauguin, and Toulouse-Lautrec, still these men were great in their everyday task work or common lowly themes because they had acquired the capacity for taking pains. It is a delight to look at Degas' detail pencil drawing of a Spartan youth, made as a study for his painting subsequently bought for the Luxembourg. Or Corot's etching, "Souvenir d'Italie," so full of his poetic painterly quality. Or Gauguin's black-and-white prints in which can be felt the languorous color-tones of Tahiti. For two contrasted examples of representing the subjective image of form instead of the thing as it exists objectively, compare Delacroix's "Wild Horse" with the slender refinement of the high-stepping Parisian steeds in Constantin Guys' "Bel Attelage"—true triumphs, both, of art over literalism.

The Internationals

The absorbing story of the French exhibition is carried on in terms of today at the galleries of Mr. Bourgeois, who presents his annual show of ultra-modern art, arranged by a group of European and American artists in New York. Among the Europeans is Albert Gleizes, who writes a prefatory catalogue essay. This is so carefully cryptic, whether read in the artist's original French or in the appended English translation, that his large cubist canvas, "Jeune Fille," seems relatively clear and lovely. It surely has its aspects of frank yet elusive girlish beauty, despite the too obvious mechanism of a mannered picture. Oscar Bluemner's tender little "Evening" is a rare mingling of objective form and subjective treatment. Joseph Stella's "Serenade" and "Chant du Rossignol" are two exquisite abstractions, indescribable unless in terms of music—and then it would have to be music of Chopin. But, unlike the baffling cubisteries of Gleizes, Weber, and others, these rhythms and symphonic color-chords of Stella produce an emotion not of unrest but of satisfaction. Nor are they to be classified or accounted for by any of the familiar formulas of modernistic evolution—for this artist is of south Italian birth, and matured in New York, without marked predilection for any scholastic set. Perhaps he may be taken as typifying better than any one else the spirit of progressive eclecticism that shapes the course of the Bourgeois group. Still, there is a wide field for choice, as one finds here some of the latest manifestations of Marin, Walkowitz, Maurice Sterne, the Zorachs, and Paul Burlin, among others; together with the interesting newcomers, Emile Branchard, Louis Bouché, and Herbert Lespinasse.

FORM AND COLOR

A Talk to Students of Painting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

In all the arts, form is a basic element. The expression of thought without form is humanly inconceivable. It has been suggested that in painting, more nearly than in any other art, form may be treated as negligible, for the sake of other qualities, for instance, that of color, through the medium of, let us say, atmospheric effects.

However attractive this may appear to those desirous of expression in painting by the shortest method with least toil, or who, striving for freedom from dependence upon likeness to any cognizable thing, endeavor for self-realization under the leading of the convention-abhorring groups of the day, the fact remains that even today the greatest achievements in painting are based primarily on form, though sometimes so subtly expressed as to be merely an incidental part of the whole.

The freest of free verse, when it is not based on the desire to evade the real toil of shaping the balanced line and bringing its rhythm to the culmination of rhyme, is but an attempt to discover new forms independently of existing rhythms or rhyme. In painting, even the most ardent individuality—insistent imagist or futurist—cannot spread color without giving it form of some sort, even if it is only that of a brush-wipe. In short, form exists. For the painter, light reveals form as thought reveals form for the literary stylist. In half light, as at morning or evening, or in a foggy or hazy atmosphere, form is elementally simple, its details lost in the mass. As light increases, forms within forms—details—are revealed.

The camera will record all of them, to the last blade of grass, the last twig on a leafless bush twenty yards to the right or left, those on the extreme outside of the lens' field of view—about twice as much as that of the human eye—as minutely as those in the center. And because it knows these minute details are there, not because they can be seen by the normal human eye, unthinking humanity assumes the photograph to be a true record of what is seen. As a matter of fact the camera records in most instances what is not only not seen but what it is impossible to see.

The Lost Edge

For though light reveals forms within forms, not all of them are seen or can be seen at any one time. Only those at which the painter looks, those which constitute his picture, are seen, and those clearly at only one point. Outside that point, and within a comparatively small angle, less than sixty degrees, while the sense of sight is recognitively conscious of form, its details are not seen, and its edges are more or less lost in the refraction of light and the sidewise limitation of sight, without, however, losing sight of itself. The "lost edge" as painters call it, caused by the envelopment of form in light also characterizes forms directly in the line of sight. It is the recognition of this truth among others, fought for and finally compelled to be accepted by the impressionists that perhaps more than any other marks the difference between modern painting and the traditional manner of the classic and academic schools, since the mid-nineties. Quoting Mr. Romilly Fedden in his excellently practical book on "Modern Watercolor," "This movement was a revolt against the academic formula of its time . . . aiming at a more truthful rendering . . . by painting the thing seen only . . . and not what the painter might . . . know to be there."

It is the presence of that quality, a childlike innocence of sight, so to speak, which enables a man to paint a head, a figure or half a dozen, an interior, a field or a range of hills, as he sees them under a particular condition of light and air, with the mental appeal they make to him, not as he knows them to be as a matter of material fact, that makes the difference between the work of a good painter and a bad one, this quite apart, of course, from these qualities which must be in every good picture, such as the sense of design, a definite thought or idea, the power of selection and assemblage of forms to "express the thought, strength of drawing, and grace of color."

The forms so selected will be painted as in tones of light, and not imitatively for their own sake. Rather what will be striven for will be the expression of the idea of form for the sake of the expression of the great thought of the whole. In doing this, the painter is able to convey the idea of space and atmosphere, of form and the nature of its substance as it appears, as much or as little as is needful for the statement of his idea, in the exact degree in which he has mastered through drawing and familiar study the nature of all visible things. It is in this progressive study that he grows into rightness and strength of statement. He does not even need to affiliate himself with any group seeking a mode of expression.

The study of form is thus important because it is by form we recognize the nature of objects, not by the color. It is an easy paradox to say that it is by form, the limitation of space, that the painter expresses the idea of space. Primitive man's earliest attempts at pictorial realization are endeavors to express form, not color. That is a secondary perception.

Color and Light

Color and light are one. Nothing has color in itself. The feather from a peacock's neck, the scarlet flaming canna lily, the opal matrix are in themselves colorless. All color depends on the reflection, refraction, or absorption of the rays of light. According to the light, so is the appear-

ance of things. Most of us have been told in our youth that grass is green, and so through life believing it, robbed by that unfortunate sophistication of a thousand notes of varied pleasure in the earth's most universal coverings. As a matter of fact it may be anything ranging through all the tones of pure color, modified by innumerable grays, that lie between. A range of fire trees may be seen of a deep greenish blue at one time of day, and flaming in scarlet the same evening. Color in its most abstract form is seen probably in the skies at morning and evening.

Particularly is it so over or on water on foggy or hazy days. Even here, in pictures of atmospheric color solely, we recognize the theme by the rhythm of color, however subtly veiled. Probably no painter of our own time could say as much as could Whistler with so little of form. Yet, however little he used of it, however merged in the whole, its character was absolute. It might be a mere ghost, but there was no hesitation in the statement of it, however delicately done.

Color and Form

As a practical conclusion, it appears impossible for the human mind to take pleasure in color apart from form. If it were, mankind would not in all ages since the first emergence from barbarism have so universally checked, dotted elementally, and later on patterned more or less elaborately, founding its patterns on natural forms, every one of its woven or molded or factured fabrics, this in turn to give place to pictorial decoration, and later yet to picture pure and simple, to culminate at last in landscape painting—probably today the most abstract art expression there is.

It is through form the message of color is conveyed. There are a dozen flowers of the color of a rose, but only one of them is a rose. There are fifty things of the color of an evening cloud, but only one of the things has the form of the cloud, vapor though it be. Hence it is that one does not readily conceive of color as a mental expression, as picture, except as a statement of, an addition to, or in relation to form.

While it is perfectly true that there is a point at which form is lost in light, which must be expressed by the painter through color, there is never a point at which form is lost in color. That is to say that if form is sacrificed at all, it must only be for the sake of light, never for color of itself, and still less for the assertion of an emotional egotism.

"Modern" Art

That phase of so-called modern art which delights itself in the disposition upon canvas of irregularly rhythmic lines, curves, crooks, crocks, slob, and curlicues under fanciful titles with lengthy explanations has hold of nothing new. It is merely displaying the bare bones of the skeleton of design familiar to every painter from the beginning who has the faculty of design in him. Admitting that it is a very difficult job sometimes to properly clothe the skeleton so that it is fit to show a public presumably anxious to get back something it can mentally lay hold of in return for its paid admission and catalogue, still the indolence or mental egotism which inhibits or the inability which prevents the clothing do not seem to be a very sufficient excuse for rattling its bones in the face of the world with a declaration that its rattles spell art.

The painter who takes his work seriously will not value his own personality sufficiently to be tempted by it into its vain expression by an arbitrary convention. He will first of all be humble-minded in face of the great things of the visible universe he is privileged to see. At that point he is likely to perceive the great law of rhythmic relationship running through all visible nature, the perception of and reverence for which will be the beginning in him of the sense of design, on which alone is good painting based.

With this must be and continue always the study of form both as a whole and in its details, even to the last vein on an accidental leaf, in short the continual exercise of that curiosity concerning the appearance of things which, as has been aptly said by another writer, makes the artist—rather, let us say, the painter.

When form is known so accurately and fully that it is seen in the eye of the mind with certainty, when its structure and typical details are so much a matter of course in consciousness that the painter does not have to think what they are, then he can forget them, and paint fearlessly, for the expression of ideas solely. The student will not paint so till he can forget the form. He cannot forget the form till he has learned it.

THE END OF THE STUDIO TOPLIGHT

By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent

LONDON, England.—A considerable change has taken place during the last few years in the minds of artists as to what is the best lighting for a studio, a change significant of the trend of modern art. At one time a toplight was considered the indispensable lighting for a studio, and failing this, a large high window facing north—away from all direct sunlight. While this gave the artist an even and unchanging light, required for painting a certain style of portrait and pictures of imitative realism, it doomed him to live and work in a studio that was often cheerless and depressing in its prison-like exclusion of all sunlight.

This hermit-like seclusion and heavy-shadowed gloom had its corresponding effect upon the pictures. In portraiture sitters surprised their friends by appearing on canvas with deep lines of shadow that were never seen under ordinary conditions—the toplight picture reveled in shadow and mystery. They seemed to prefer darkness to light.

With the modern love of "plein-air" study and desire to express fugitive effects of light and movement, greater vitality and freedom have appeared in the work of artists. Their art has naturally developed in the direction of the interpretative rather than the imitative, memorizing the beauty of nature and depending more on knowledge gained from the quiet contemplation of her subtle effects of light and color. This changed attitude has allowed many artists much more liberty and scope in the choice of their living accommodation and workshop, and a large number today are enjoying the comfort, unknown to most artists in the past, of living in a nice house or flat with comfortable bed and bath room, and doing good work in an ordinary side light—often not even a north one—but one where the cheerful sunlight looks in. This change means more than may at first appear, for in the past the toplight to the artist, like the top hat to the business man, was the hall mark of established respectability and success.

As the artist experiences the novel sensation of living and working in surroundings that are sunny, cheerful, comfortable, and clean—conditions that were foreign to the sordid life of Bohemia—he naturally begins to make his art conform to his new surroundings and to think of a picture as a thing to live with, a vital part in house furnishing, so when mad ambition would tempt him to paint the plagues of Egypt or the last judgment, he may pause to ask himself the question—how he would like to live with such subjects: "Would I tire of the plagues of Egypt, to raise my eyes at breakfast and see those writhing forms before me, would it make my controlled ego seem fresher to me?" Viewed in this same light of practicality, the artist usually decides to save himself the herculean task. "No!" he says, "I will paint the thing I love, and I don't love plagues or subjects of destruction—me for the good, happy, and clean things of life that sing of joy and beauty."

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MOTIVE AND MISSION

By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent

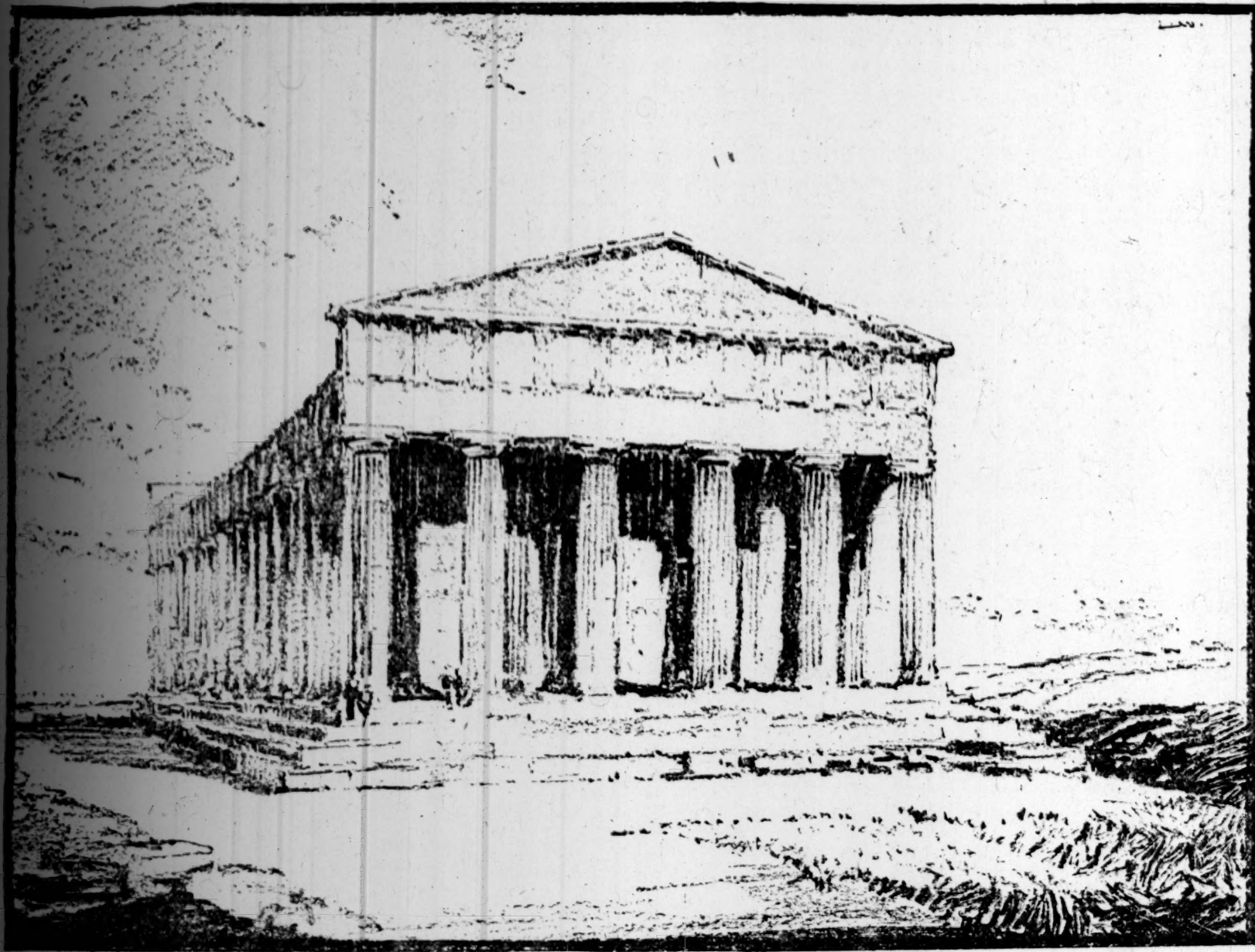
LONDON, England.—The general belief that the value of a work of art is dependent mainly upon the amount of difficulty occasioned in its production, has led many artists to produce much that is dull and tedious in sculpture and painting. Pictures filled with tiresome detail or large ambitious groups of sculpture that have required years of painful effort to create, often fail to awaken any real interest or sense of enjoyment because this false motive has of necessity determined and colored the character of the finished result. Much valuable space in public galleries and museums is filled with such works of labored industry. They may arouse curiosity in those who read the catalogued details of how long the artist agonized to paint in each individual hair or freckle on the sitter's face, yet they remain far apart from the true purpose of a work of art. The mission of art should be to awaken in the beholder the joy and love the artist felt, as he looked upon the beauty of the world, and draw from his lips—not "How difficult! How clever! or How strange!" but just "How beautiful!"

The originating motive mars or makes all that follows—as cause and effect—the desire to startle or pander with display of cleverness or industry, all have their reward and give out in effect their germinating idea. That is why in the teaching of children and students it is impossible to overestimate the importance of this first creative impulse. Students are often debarred from the joy and happiness that should accompany all art instruction by a belief that obtains in many art schools that the students must be drilled in the tedious and difficult—spending days in stippling up details or drawing uninteresting and ugly carts—in order to become proficient artists in the future.

Experience has proved that in countless cases the budding love for art and beauty has been extinguished by this loveless method of art training, and many of those who have survived its ordeal have been greatly hampered in their art by its depressing influence. The only true motive is love—the love that the sight of field or flower awakens, that sings out in joy from the heart. Unless this fires creative effort "they labor in vain that build"; pictures become mere paint, and statues but stone, and lack that living force that calls forth joy and love in the beholder. This love of beauty supplies its own tireless industry that is never labor, and in the child, the love of color, form, and outline would naturally unfold and express itself as this right impulse is recognized and encouraged.

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THE HOME FORUM



Temple of Concordia, Agrigento, Sicily

The Greek Temples at Agrigento

The Greek temples of Sicily are second only in beauty and importance to those of Greece. The line of temples standing above the southern boundary wall of the Sicilian city which in ancient times was called Agrigento, but now known as Agrigento, can surely hold its own against anything in Greece, always excepting the incomparable Parthenon upon the Acropolis of Athens. The Greek temples need not fear comparison, either for design or situation, with even the temple which looks seaward

from Sunium, or the magnificently placed temple of Apollo at Bassae, or with that temple which stands upon the pine-clad hill of Egina.

They are a wonderful sight, those temples of ancient Agrigento, half-ruined although most of them are, a sight which lingers in the memory. Behind them are groves upon groves of almond trees, a glory of pink blossom in the springtime, and away in the distance in front of them is the blue line of the sea, the temples themselves being weathered to a deep golden orange.

The so-called Temple of Concordia owes its almost perfect state of preservation to the fact that, like the Parthenon, it served at one time as a church. St. Gregory of the Turnips by name, and the arched openings in the wall of the cella date from that period of its career. Pindar called Agrigento "the most beautiful city of mortals"; the remains of that beautiful line of temples afford strong evidence that his statement was not so exaggerated as it might seem. There is no town left near these temples nowadays, they stand alone. Modern Agrigento covers only a fraction of the site of ancient Agrigento, and what there is of it lies on the acropolis of the old city, far away behind and above the temples.

The Universalism of "Don Quixote"

Cervantes' masterpiece is one of the few books that can lay undisputed claim to the distinction of being universal and cosmopolitan, equally at home in all languages and welcome to all kindreds and conditions of men; a human book in the fullest sense of the word; a kindly book, whether we take that adjective in its original meaning of natural, or in its present acceptance, which would seem to imply that at some time or other, not too precisely specified in history, to be kindly and to be natural had been equivalent terms. I can think of no book so thoroughly good-natured and good-humored, and this is the more remarkable because it shows that the optimism of its author had survived more misfortune and disenchantment than have fallen to the lot of many men, even the least successful. I suspect that Cervantes, with his varied experience, might have formed as just an estimate of the variety of vanities as the author of the Book of Ecclesiastes. But the notion of Weltanschauung, or the misery of living and acting in this beautiful world, seems never to have occurred to him, or, if it did, never to have embittered him. Had anybody suggested the thought to him, he would probably have answered: "Well, perhaps it is not the best of all possible worlds, but it is the best we have, or are likely to get in my time."

I have called "Don Quixote" a cosmopolitan book, and I know of none other that can compete with it in this respect unless it is "Robinson Crusoe." But "Don Quixote," if less verisimilar as a narrative, and I am not sure that it is, appeals to far higher qualities of mind and demands a far subtler sense of appreciation than the masterpiece of Defoe. If the latter represents in simplest prose what interests us because it might happen to any man, the other, while seeming never to leave the low level of fact and possibility, constantly suggests the loftier region of symbol, and waits before us the everlasting contrast between the ideal and the real, between the world as it might be, and the world as it is, between the fervid completeness of conception and the chill inadequacy of performance, which, sooner or later, forces itself

upon every man who is more than a patient digester.

The pathos which underlies its seemingly farcical turmoil, the tears which sometimes tremble under our lids after its most poignant touches of humor, the sympathy with its hero which survives all his most ludicrous defeats and humiliations and is only deepened by them, the feeling that he is after all the one noble and heroic figure in a world incapable of comprehending him, and to whose inhabitants he is distorted and caricatured by the crooked panes in those windows of custom and convention through which they see him—all this seems to hint that only he who has the imagination to conceive and the courage to attempt a trial of strength with what foists itself on our senses as the Order of Nature for the time being can achieve great results, or kindle the cooperative and efficient enthusiasm of his fellow-men. The Don Quixote of one generation may live to hear himself called the savior of society by the next. How exalted was Don Quixote's own conception of his mission is clear from what is said of his first sight of the inn, that "it was as if he had seen a star which guided him, not to the portals, but to the fortress of his redemption," where the allusion were too daring were he not persuaded that he is going forth to redeem the world.

Am I forcing upon Cervantes a meaning alien to the purpose of his story, and anachronistic to the age in which he lived? I do not think so. He reads most wisely who thinks everything into a book that is capable of holding; and it is the stamp and token of a great book so to incorporate itself with our own being, so to quicken our insight and stimulate our thought, as to make us feel as if we helped to create it while we read. Whatever we can find in a book that aids us in the conduct of life, or to a truer interpretation of it, or to a franker reconciliation with it, we may with a good conscience believe is not there by accident, but that the author meant that we should find it there. Cervantes certainly intended something of far wider scope than a mere parody on the Romances of Chivalry. . . . That he did intend his book as a good-humored criticism on doctrinaire reformers who insist, in spite of all history and experience, on believing that society is a device of human wit or an imposture of human cunning, and not a growth, an evolution from natural causes, is clear enough in more than one passage to the thoughtful reader. —Lowell

Song of the Trees and Streams

Dark against the sky yonder distant line
Lies before us. Trees we see, long the line of trees,
Bending, swaying in the breeze.

Bright with flashing, light yonder distant line
Runs before us, swiftly runs, swift the river runs,
Winding, flowing o'er the land.

Hark! Oh, hark! A sound, yonder distant sound
Comes to greet us, singing comes, soft the river's song,
Rippling gently 'neath the trees.

From "The Path on the Rainbow," the book of American Indian poems, edited by George W. Cronyn.

Intelligence

Sense never fails to give them that have it words enough to make them understood.—William Penn.

Verse Technique in the Kitchen

In a kitchen of moderate size, flagged with slate, humble in its appointments, yet looking scarcely like that of a farmhouse—for there were utensils about it indicating necessities more artificial than usually grow upon a farm—with the corner of a white deal table between them, sat two young people evidently different in rank, and meeting upon no level of friendship. The young woman held in her hand a paper, which seemed the subject of their conversation. . . . As to her social expression, it was a mingling of the gentlewoman of education and the farmer's daughter supreme over the household and its share in the labor of production. . . . As to the young man, it would have required a deeper seeing eye than that of most observers, not to take him for a weaker nature than the young woman; and the deference he showed her as the superior, would have enhanced the difficulty of a true judgment. . . . He was the son of a small farmer—in what part of Scotland is of little consequence—and his companion for the moment was the daughter of the laird.

"I have glanced over the poem," said the lady, "and it seems to me quite up to the average of what you see in print."
"Would that be reason for printing it, ma'am?" asked the man, with an amused smile.
"It would be for the editor to determine," she answered, not perceiving the hinted objection.
"You will remember, ma'am, that I never suggested—indeed, I never thought of such a thing!"
"I do not forget. I was your mother who drew my attention to the verses."
"I must speak to my mother!" he said, in a meditative way.
"You cannot object to my seeing your work! She does not show it to everybody. It is most creditable to you, such an employment of your leisure."
"The poem was never meant for any eyes but my own—except my brother's."
"What was the good of writing it, if no one was to see it?"
"The writing of it, ma'am."
"For the exercise, you mean?"
"No! I hardly mean that."
"I am afraid, then, I do not understand you."

"Do you never write anything but what you publish?"
"Publish! I never publish! What made you think of such a thing?"
"That you know so much about it, ma'am."

"I know people connected with the papers, and thought it might encourage you to see something in print. The newspapers publish so many poems now!"

"I wish it hadn't been just that one my mother gave you!"
"Why?"
"For one thing, it is not finished—as you will see when you read it more carefully."

"I did see a line! I thought hardly rhythmical, but—"
"Excuse me, ma'am; the want of rhythm there was intentional."

"I am sorry for that. Intention is the worst possible excuse for wrong! The accent should always be made to fall in the right place."

"Beyond a doubt, but might not the right place alter with the sense?"
"Never. The rule is strict."
"Is there no danger of making the verse monotonous?"
"Not that I know."

"I have an idea, ma'am, that our great poets owe much of their music to the liberties they take with the rhythm. They treat the rule as its

masters, and break it when they see fit."

"You must be wrong there! But in any case you must not presume to take the liberties of a great poet."

"It is a poor reward for being a great poet to be allowed to take liberties. I should say that, doing their work to the best of their power, they were rewarded with the discovery of higher laws of verse. Every one must walk by the light given him. By the rules which others have laid down he may learn to walk; but once his heart is awake to truth, and his ear to measure, melody, and harmony, he must walk by the light, and the music God gives him."

"That is dangerous doctrine, Andrew!" said the lady, with a superior smile. "But," she continued, "I will mark what faults I see, and point them out to you."

"Thank you, ma'am, but please do not send the verses anywhere."
"I will not, except I find them worthy. You need not be afraid. For my father's sake I will have an eye to your reputation."

"I am obliged to you, ma'am," returned Andrew, but with his curious smile, hard to describe. It had in it a wonderful mixing of sweetness and humor, and a something that seemed to sit miles above his amusement. A heavenly smile it was, knowing too much to be angry. It had in it neither offense nor scorn. In respect of his poetry he was shy, but he showed no rejection of the patronage forced upon him by the lady.

He rose and stood a moment.

"Well, Andrew, what is it?"
"When will you allow me to call for the verses?"

"In the course of a week or so. By that time I shall have made up my mind. If in doubt I shall ask my father."

"I wouldn't like the laird to think I spent my time on poetry."

"You write poetry, Andrew! A man should not do what he would not be known to."

"That is true, ma'am; I only feared an erroneous conclusion."

"I will take care of that. My father knows you are a hard-working young man. There is not one of his farms in better order than yours. Were it otherwise I should not be so interested in your poetry."

Andrew wished her less interested in it. To have his verses read was like having a finger poked into his eye. He had not known that his mother looked at his papers. But he showed little signs of his annoyance. And the lady good-morning, and left the kitchen.

Miss Fordyce followed him to the door, and stood for a moment looking out. In front of her was a paved court, surrounded with low buildings, between two of which was visible, at the distance of a mile or so, a railway line as it approached a viaduct. She heard the sound of an approaching train, and who in a country place will not stand to see one pass!—George MacDonald, in "The Elect Lady."

The Thistle Flower

My homely flower that blooms along
The dry and dusty ways,
I have a mind to make a song,
And make it in thy praise;
For thou art favored of my heart,
Humble and outcast as thou art.

Though never with the plants of grace
In garden borders set,
Foul often have I seen thy face
With tender tear-drops wet.
And seen thy gray and ragged sleeves
All wringing with them, morns and eves.

Albeit thou livest in a bush
Of such unsightly form,
Thou hast not any need to blush—
Thou hast thine own sweet charm;
And that charm I love thee so,
And not for any outward show.

The iron-weed, so straight and fine,
Above thy head may rise;
And all in glossy purple shine;
But to my partial eyes
It cannot harm thee—thou hast still
A place no finer flower can fill.

The fennel, she is courted at
The porch-side and the door—
Thou hast no lovers, and for that
I love thee all the more;
Only the wind and rain to be
Thy friends, and keep thee company.

So, being left to take thine ease
Behind thy thorny wall,
Thy little head with vanities
Has not been turned at all,
And all field beauties give me grace
To praise thee to thy very face.

—Alice Cary.

The Rockies

The silence, the sense of space in these Rocky Mountain solitudes cannot be expressed; neither can the peculiar atmospheric beauty be described. The shapes are the shapes of the north, but the air is like the air of the tropics—shimmering, kindling. No pictures of the Rocky Mountains which I have seen have caught it. There is not a cold tint here. No dome of Constantinople or Venice, no pyramid of Egypt, ever glowed and swam in warmer light and of warmer hue than do these colossal mountains. Some mysterious secret of summer seems to underlie their perpetual snows.—Helen Hunt Jackson.

Building

Let them that would build castles in the air,
Vault thither, without step or stair,
Instead of feet to climb, take wings to fly.

And think their turrets top the sky,
But let me lay all my foundations deep.

And learn before I run, to creep,
Who dig through rocks to lay his ground-works low,
May in good time build high, and sure, though slow.

—Christopher Harvey.

Realism and Art

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TOLSTOY claimed that the question, "What is Art?" could be answered only by clearly defining beauty. After analyzing the various concepts of beauty which have been held by the world's thinkers and expressed by its artists and their schools, he gives out, as his own ultimate conviction, that beauty must be moral, in order to be beauty at all. In other words, it must partake, to some degree, at least, of the spiritual, which brings us to Keats's affirmation that beauty is truth; and round to Plato's old, old question, "What is truth?" Thus one finds that he cannot seek far concerning art without coming to the very source of all things—Life itself. It is because of this that art, like every other phase of human experience today, is in revolution, and the standards of art, like all other standards, are being sharply challenged—not by a mere cult, or school, or class—but by the cry, now universal, for life—life more abundant. We hear an ever-increasing, insistent demand for sincerity, realism in art.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has said, on page 129 of Science and Health: "We must look deep into realism instead of accepting only the outward sense of things"; and again, on page 327: "Material personality is not realism; it is not the reflection or likeness of Spirit, the perfect God." Here we find the true center of this revolution, which has set revolving all the other movements; for what Mrs. Eddy accepted as realism is determining the government, art, and religion of the world today. To look deep into realism, she discovered and declared, was to look deep into Spirit. Accepting God, Spirit, Mind, to be literally what the Scriptures declare, the All-in-all, of whom and through whom and to whom are all things, she concluded, with unanswerable logic, that there can be no reality in sight unlike or outside the infinitude of Spirit. Thus all materiality she saw to be mere illusion, or show of things, and Spirit the only substance or reality.

It is plain, therefore, that she held, and by her demonstrations proved, realism to be just the reverse of what has been accepted by the world at large, even though the words and works of Christ Jesus set forth, again and again, the eternal fact that the real universe, including man, is spiritual and not material. Mrs. Eddy drew her profound conviction as to what constitutes actuality from each of the Master's progressive, scientific proofs of the utter falsity or myth of matter and all its so-called laws. For example, when matter claimed death to be present, Jesus saw the reality and omnipresence of God as Life so plainly that the little Hebrew girl arose in all her young vigor; when material sense cried out that a tempest was raging, his understanding of realism enabled him to see so clearly the constant, harmonious operation of Spirit as law, that he caused the storm to cease so that he and those around him entered into the consciousness of complete calm; when materiality deplored the lack of food, his quick, thankful acknowledgment of creative, divine Mind as unlimited, true substance, brought to the human sense of those hungry crowds a bounty of loaves and fishes. Upon the realism of these eternal facts, and all the other "signs" following Jesus the Christ's understanding of realism, Christian Science, the Science of Spirit, is based.

It is generally conceded that art must express the loftiest ideals of life; then, as we abandon the lower, false concept of a material man and a material universe, we shall reach a higher and higher art. "Fixing your gaze on the realities spiritual, you will rise to the spiritual consciousness of being, even as the bird which has burst from the egg and preens its 'wings for a skyward flight.'" (Science and Health, p. 261.) As art mounts thus on sure pinions, how much—not only of the sensual, but of the sensuous—hitherto deemed realism and sincerity will be sloughed off, and the "beauty of holiness" will compel the concept and craft of the artist. It may seem that, for art's free expression, the straight and narrow way of realism, or Spirit, is too austere, too bare of much that we have been calling beauty; but, as the mists of sense lift, the path will be found enriched in ways we little dream of. Meantime, as Mrs. Eddy has said, "In our immature sense of spiritual things, let us say of the beauties of the sensuous universe: 'I love your promise; and shall know some time, the spiritual reality and substance of form, light, and color, of what I now through you discern dimly; and knowing this, I shall be satisfied. Matter is a frail conception of mortal mind; and mortal mind is a poorer representative of the beauty, grandeur, and glory of the immortal Mind.'" (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 87.)

The anguished voice of a prodigal world is crying out to the Father of all for substance, reality, in place of the mere husks, the shams of materialism; and when it turns back, with new consecration and understanding, to Spirit as its only help, because Spirit is the only reality, it will cease, more and more, from symbols, and mold beauty out of life itself. What, in all literature, can surpass or match that poem, uttered on the mountain side, by the very door of God's will? What statue or painting ever contributed so much to the beautiful as the bringing to view a clean, whole, triumphant man where a suppliant leper had been cowering? What rhythm of the dance ever wrought such ecstasy as that of

the lame and halt, leaping and praising God, as he entered the temple—free? Christian Science, by restoring to this age the noblest art of all—the art of Christian healing, is bringing to light reality, the beauty of holiness, wholeness, the likeness of the perfect God, in place of the ugly or imperfect mortal dream of a material world. In uniting with Tolstoy's belief that real beauty must be moral, Ruskin is accounted to have done much to raise art from the mire of commercialism and sensuality; but Christian Science wings it far above the mists of all dogma and superstition and proves Science, religion, and art to be not at variance, but emanating from the realism of the one divine Principle. "Out of Zion, the perfection of beauty, God hath shined."

All Kinds of Wealth

Many persons seem to think that the poetic literature of the East is fitted to yield only a barren crop of verbiage, or a tawdry mass of sentimental extravagance. It often has these characteristics. It also possesses all kinds of wealth, in their most exalted degrees, and in their most wonderful profusion. The poetry of the unimaginative Chinese is noticeable for ethical good sense—a wholesome vein of homely truth. Its beat is circumscribed to the ranges of practical experience. The muse of China, is a ground sparrow. With the Arabs . . . their ideas seem to be transmuted into sensations. Sanscrit and Hindoostanee poetry is characterized, in its most peculiar phases, by an unrivaled idealization. Imagination often takes the reins from judgment and runs riot, and language breaks into a blossoming wilderness of metaphor. But the richness and originality of the result are frequently grand and exhilarating. The most distinctive Persian poetry exhibits an exquisite delicacy of sense elsewhere unparalleled, a vast and ethereal play of fancy and sentiment, a fetterless jubilation of reason and faith, the very transcendentalism of wit.—William R. Alger, in "The Poetry of the Orient."

The Autumn Wind

The autumn wind rises,
White clouds flying before it,
Yellow leaves are torn from the trees
By the river.

Already the wild geese are winging
their way
toward the south,
The rose is sweet no longer,
and petals are falling
from the lotus flowers.

—The Emperor Ou-Ty (Han dynasty, 140 B. C.).

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With Key to the Scriptures

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., MONDAY, MAY 12, 1919

EDITORIALS

A Period of Pro-Liquor Vaudeville

Nobody except the brewers, perhaps, knows how much money is being spent in the United States just now in the effort to stave off prohibition, but anybody who has his eyes open can see only too plainly that an expensive campaign is under way, with that object in view. With war-time prohibition impending July 1, and likely to carry until constitutional prohibition becomes effective next January, unless the President officially declares the demobilization of the army to be an accomplished fact before that time, the liquor interests are apparently leaving no stone unturned in the effort to block the coming of prohibition under either or both of these laws, or to provide some breach in its complete effectiveness after it becomes nominally operative. In view of the liquor men's past undertakings in this direction, their present activities are not surprising. What is going on now is only in keeping with what they have been attempting year in and year out, in one form or another. There is now, as there has been in the past, the attempt to combat prohibition through the agency of the law; there is still, as there has been in the past, the effort to oppose prohibition by arousing popular sentiment against it.

Only the other day, on United States Government property, while several thousands of people were closely crowded together waiting for a new ship to be launched, a quartet of singers armed with megaphones and reinforced with a piano, beguiled the time with an impromptu outdoor concert, in which at least one chorus, much cheered and applauded by the jacksies who swarmed over the ships moored near by, was hardly less than a shout of defiance against the prohibition law and all that it stands for. Without doubt, the song fell flat with a considerable portion of the crowd, yet in that it won its limited applause it might claim to be an expression of the popular feeling. In the same way one finds the stage pressed into service as a vantage ground from which to win some sign of popular favor for anti-prohibition quips and jokes. Even the give and take of promiscuous conversation is apt to leave the impression that the weight of opinion inclines to support liquor and to put prohibition down. And yet, no matter how far such expressions may seem to carry, it is worth while remembering that they do not truly indicate the popular voice or opinion in this country. They are at best superficial; they are tolerated because they are known to be superficial. For the majority sentiment of the country has already been expressed through the action of the elected representatives of the people on the constitutional amendment, and the judgment so recorded has been and is now overwhelmingly against the legalizing of drink.

By a slightly different method of attack, an effort is being made to stimulate a popular feeling that the prohibition law has been "put over" upon the people of this country by the influence of narrow-minded moralists who are out of touch with modern cosmopolitan ways of living. The prohibitionist of the traditional cartoon, with black coat, tall hat, congress shoes, and cotton umbrella, has virtually been dealt with as if he constituted the weight of opinion that has succeeded in making prohibition the law of the land. And yet, attacks of this sort can only argue narrow-mindedness for those who promote them. They would be pitiful if they were not amusing. For the Prohibition Party vote in American elections has been meager enough to show that prohibitionists, of and by themselves, were not responsible for the prohibition law. In spite of their persistency, they were unable to effectuate their views in legislation until all sorts and conditions of Americans had come to realize that the one thing at the root of most of the evils of modern civilization was drink, and that all the social service, and health laws, and welfare work, and country weeks, not to mention the police and courts, the jails and the penitentiaries, would be unavailing as a means of eliminating poverty, and sickness, and crime, and misery—yes, and the creeping, spreading degeneracy of feeble-mindedness—until the root-evil of drink should be wiped out. When the American people began to realize that all that could be brought forward on the score of the so-called personal liberty of an individual, to take a drink of a stuff that unmanned him and made him other than himself, weighed as nothing against the ultimate possibility of a great Nation jaitined and honey-combed with degeneracy, then they set themselves for whatever self-denial should be required in order to check the evil at its source; and the result was, of course, not the decision of prohibitionists only, but the registered official decision of a Nation active in a simple matter of self-preservation.

Knowing this, the American people are not likely to be too lenient with the efforts that are now making against prohibition. These efforts are being tolerated at the moment, one may infer, for the reason that the country is just now in a transitional stage between sloughing off the old conditions with respect to the liquor law and starting forward under the new. It can, perhaps, look on with equanimity while various state legislatures go through the motions of fixing four per cent of alcohol as the limit that can be reached before a drink is to be considered intoxicating. It can observe in silence the operations of the brewers who are rather loudly proclaiming their intention to proceed with the manufacture of near-beer and similar beverages of low alcohol percentage. For the subject of the national enforcement of the constitutional prohibition amendment has not yet been dealt with by the federal law-making body. That subject will be one of the first duties of the Congress that is shortly to be convened. That it will be dealt with adequately is beyond all question. For if anything is certain on earth, it is certain that forty-five states in this enlightened Nation have not declared in favor of stamping out the drink evil only to be made a laughing-stock

through its inadequate enforcement. The liquor interests may succeed in giving a surface color to popular sentiment in the United States, but they cannot thwart the Nation's true purpose.

Armenia

AFTER the way in which the rights of China have been ignored in the settlement reached concerning Shantung, and in view of the strange compromise it is reported has been come to in regard to Fiume, it cannot be wondered at if many people are beginning to be somewhat concerned as to the ultimate fate of Armenia. It is not that anyone is inclined to doubt the good faith of the Peace Conference, more especially the good faith of the Council of Three, but recent happenings have proved to all the world that the great lessons of the war have not been anything like assimilated in many quarters, that the old ideas of territorial aggrandizement are by no means extinct, and that new rights, where they are supposed to conflict with old interests, are not too readily admitted.

In these circumstances, the friends of Armenia, well aware of the short shift that an independent Armenia must give to many traditions and aspirations are, naturally, more than ever insistent that the Armenian demands shall be maintained as demands, and maintained well in the forefront of public concern. It is to this end, of course, that the American Committee for the Independence of Armenia has just sent its timely petition to President Wilson, asking that he do his utmost to secure and insure the independence of Armenia, "including the six vilayets of Cilicia and the littoral of Trebizond, Russian Armenia, and Persian Armenia; to exert his influence to the end that the Peace Conference may make requisite arrangements for helping Armenia to establish an independent republic; and to obtain adequate reparation for the terrible losses the Armenian people have suffered during the war." Whether the American committee is not throwing its net too far may be open to question. The great fact to be insisted upon, however, is that Armenia's claim to recognition as a fully independent state shall be recognized, and that adequate expression shall be given to this claim at the earliest possible moment and in the most generous possible way.

For a considerable time past, there has been really no doubt as to what the Armenians would claim. Considerably over two years ago, as was pointed out in this paper at the time, the question of Armenian autonomy had become embodied in the phrase "the Armenian quadrilateral," and the boundaries of this quadrilateral are well known. They would run, roughly, from a point on the Black Sea coast, some fifty miles southeast of Sinope, in an irregular concave circle to a point on the Egean some 200 miles southwest of Adana, thence west to Alexandretta, and so still west, to the Persian frontier; then due north to Bayazid; east again, beyond Mt. Ararat; north to Lake Sevan; then west to the boundary of the old vilayet of Erzerum and, finally, north over the mountains to Batoum and the Black Sea. It is, of course, of great importance, from the point of view of tradition and political sentiment, that the salient round Mt. Ararat, so dear to the heart of every Armenian, together with the seat of the Catholics at Etchmiadzin, should be, as in this they are, included.

There have been many ideas put forward, during the past few years, as to what should constitute the new Armenia, but there has been a remarkable agreement amongst really authoritative opinion along the lines just indicated. Armenia and the friends of Armenia would do well to avoid dimming the tremendous justice of their plea by enlarging unduly the borders of their demands. That this plea is just, beyond all question, is practically universally admitted, and that it shall be granted fully and fairly, as soon as possible, is practically universally demanded.

Opportunities for Former Soldiers

It is, perhaps, to be expected that the readiness for cooperation which is one of the most compensating outgrowths of united war effort should appear conspicuously in the movement in the United States to help partly disabled soldiers. It would be a pity indeed if the splendid effort everywhere manifest during the struggle were to stop short of lending a hand to the man whose sacrifices are the most obvious, but the extent and heartiness of cooperation, both official and private, to this worthy end are, no doubt, beyond the knowledge of the average citizen. The national government, through not one, but many, of its great departments, is reaching out to aid the young veterans; many organizations of men and women are supplementing these efforts; and the several states individually are taking similar steps. The provisions of a bill before the Massachusetts Legislature were recently dealt with in these columns. Within a few days a meeting has been held to organize activities in New Jersey. In this State, as in the Bay State, the work of rehabilitation of the physically handicapped is to be conducted by a special commission. Three of the members, according to the legislative measure providing for the work, are to be the commissioner of education, the commissioner of labor, and the commissioner of charities and correction. The appointment of three other members was left in the hands of the Governor, it being stipulated that one, and one only, should be a representative of the employers of labor of the State, and one, and one only, a representative of organized labor. The New Jersey commission, which is to serve without salary, has the appointment of a director, who is to employ such a staff as may be needed. The commission is authorized to establish and conduct, in one of the first-class cities of the State, a school to be known as The New Jersey Memorial School for Rehabilitation, and to establish and maintain branches of the school in other parts of the State. As seems altogether fitting, the board is given wide authority to arrange for training courses in the public schools and in other educational institutions, in selected occupations, and also to arrange with public or private organizations or agricultural or industrial establishments for training courses.

With so much effort being put forth in his behalf, it might seem that everything possible for the benefit of this particular type of individual would surely be done.

But from information afforded by those in close touch with the national government's activities in this line it appears that in many cases it is difficult to guide the returned United States soldier in his own interests, somewhat as it was on European battlefields. The disposition to which this condition is due is, however, less to his discredit than to his disadvantage. It is the disposition, to which President Wilson drew attention while the war was at its height, to go forward, regardless of conditions and consequences. As this pronounced tendency was shown on the battlefields, so, according to trustworthy witnesses, it is manifested, even by the partly disabled heroes, in the way they reenter civilian activities; and in many instances it is taking men into employments that promise little or nothing for the future, or for which they now are not fitted, just as, on the western front, it resulted in many unnecessary losses and physical injuries.

The chief of the division of research of the Federal Board for Vocational Education, Charles H. Winslow, says that the supreme self-confidence of many American soldiers, their refusal to take cover, and their rejection of advice account for much that they suffered in battle. The same spirit, Mr. Winslow declares, is still seen among the more or less disabled men whom this board is seeking to set on their feet again through special preparation which the government supplies free. "That American spirit is a priceless asset to our country," says the representative of the education board, "but a good many of these brave fellows are finding that the victories of peace are more difficult than those of war."

So an important part of the work of the government is to reach those whom it would help, and convince them that it offers something which they cannot afford to miss. The government's proposal should, it would seem, appear especially attractive to the possible beneficiaries when it is learned that it presents a wide variety of choice. Several hundred men have elected to take courses at agricultural colleges in order to equip themselves for modern farming. But wide latitude in training is afforded. The opportunities are not confined to manual occupations or trades, and many men are pursuing professional courses, such as architecture, chemistry, engineering, teaching, and journalism. Lack of education should not cause any man to be shy about presenting himself for development of his ability. For such the opportunity now offered is precious beyond words. Many men who, before being wounded, were unable to read and write, are now taking an elementary academic course and, instead of having to continue, as best they can, to work as common laborers, will gain a common school education to help them to something better. Those who manifest any special traits which promise well will have them cultivated. A considerable number of men are taking the academic college course.

The situation, for these men starting out anew in the world, nearly all of them, in the United States, young men, is much like that of the boy who is eager to get to work, to earn his way, to be independent. Such a disposition is, of course, wholesome and commendable, but it may be well for the youth to heed advice, to be patient, and to prepare for a more profitable vocation than he can enter upon at once. Multitudes of men look back with regret to that stage in their careers. Let the returned soldier who is beginning over again make sure that he is taking the best course open to him.

Sir Harry Lauder

STRANGE to say, Harry Lauder achieved success as a comedian first in Ireland. As an amateur he had appeared before many audiences in Scotland, but it was not until he crossed the Irish Sea and made his debut in Belfast that he firmly established himself on the stage. His initial venture was a song entitled "Callaghan," a name that lent itself to punning. Who that remembers the Harry Lauder of the early days can forget the grotesque figure he cut when he sang:

Says I to Callaghan, you'll have to call again,
To Callaghan to call again, says I;
Says I to Callaghan, you'll have to call again
For you haven't got your m-o-n-e-y.

To say that the famous Scottish comedian gained recognition through his effective baritone voice, his remarkable sense of humor, his queer antics, or his clever dancing is to talk idly. No one of these would have sufficed, had he lacked the diligence and care with which he applied himself to every task confronting him. He is a finished artist, and as such never overlooks the smallest detail to produce effect, whether it be in the shake of the hand, the twist of the foot, the peculiar makeup, or the choice of song. He knows his audience in many cases better than it knows itself, and, when necessary, does not hesitate to tell it so. Let it ask for "Stop Yer Tieklin', Jock," "Tobermory," "I Love a Lassie" and some other familiar song in the same breath, and he will reply sharply: "You don't know what you want, so I'll just tell you a story," and he proceeds to do so. But if it is only a story he is relating he makes it his business to tell it perfectly. He takes his hearers into his confidence, whispers a secret about "Doughy the Baker," or the boy who, caught in the act of taking apples from a tree, declared that he was "only trying to stick on the apples that fell off," and leaves his listeners with the distinct impression that they have been admitted to the chamber of privacy. By such arts he commands attention.

And what versatility he shows when the occasion demands it! Let him sing "I love to be a sailor," and he brings to the stage a breath of the "briny deep"; let him depict "Doughy," and the Gallowgate is brought to view; hear him describe "The Weddin' o' Lachie McGraw," and the fun seems never ending. He catches the spirit of a gathering, seizes ridiculous situations, exaggerates them, and never spares himself to present them in the best possible way. Thus he maintains his position as the greatest Scottish comedian, and the first in his line to make himself a world figure.

Credit is due a man of his stamp. He never knew defeat, from the time he left Portobello to work in the flax mills of Arbroath, or to pick his way through hard coal, in the light of a cruise, to earn enough to start him on the road to fame as an entertainer. He has always plodded on, despite many obstacles, carried

his banner above his head when the battle seemed against him, and held straight to his course until his aims were accomplished. During the war he labored, without ceasing, to arouse democracy to "carry on" to victory. From early morn till night he sang the praises of the British Army, paid tribute to the "lads of other lands who were fighting for freedom," and gave first place to no one in his efforts to repair some of the loss to which his country, with others, was subjected. His work for incapacitated soldiers still continues. To afford them the means of earning a livelihood is his first object. For this and other services to his country he has been honored. For all he has done no honor is too high. Of all the honors he has won, perhaps he will cherish none more than that which King George has conferred upon him, which places him on the records as Sir Harry Lauder.

Notes and Comments

Who first thought of it will very likely remain unknown, but it was an ingenious thought to use postage stamps to add interest to the list of nations at the Peace Conference when it was decided to exhibit such a list for the information of soldiers coming and going about the Y. M. C. A. huts in the United States. Each of the long roll of nations is represented by its postage stamp, from Great Britain, France, and the United States to Rumania, Siam, and Hedjaz; but Tzecho-Slovakia and Poland have to be content so far with empty spaces waiting for stamps that had not reached the United States when the lists were distributed. The stamps make the display far more interesting than a mere list of names would be, and are said to have led to a good deal of study of the map of the world hung up beside them. Soldiers have asked for the lists after they have served their purpose at the huts, and it would not be surprising if here and there the peaceful army of stamp-collectors had got a new recruit.

GEORGES CLEMENCEAU, the great man of France, has a very large corner reserved in his affections for Mes-sieurs les Toutous. He was to be seen, one day recently, at the Jardin des Plantes visiting the Blue Cross organization, the dumb creatures' friend of the battlefields. Many of the war dogs were there when the Premier called, and several of these distinguished animals were presented, Mr. Clemenceau shaking them by the paw, and altogether showing them very marked favor. Mr. Clemenceau has two dogs of his own to whom he is devoted. He did not take them to the Jardin, else there might have been a canine version of the lines:

I am His Highness' dog at Kew;
Pray tell me, sir, whose dog are you?

LIKE many other things that seem easy and natural until they are examined, the notion of utilizing aeroplane engines left over from the war by putting them into automobiles is not so practicable as it has sounded in conversation. For one thing the aeroplane engine is delicately and lightly built to travel an aerial road where there are no bumps, and service in an automobile would soon shake it out of commission. Light as it is, moreover, the aeroplane engine has a power out of all proportion to the needs of the automobile; and a car with an engine of 100 to 400 horsepower would certainly not be a desirable vehicle on the public thoroughfares. Expert opinion, in short, destroys the common impression that the aeroplane engine is interchangeable, although it is likely enough that mechanical discoveries made in creating it will ultimately improve the power device of the automobile.

THAT the State of Oregon will take up the offer of the United States Government and preserve the battleship Oregon, now about to be put out of commission, as a historical exhibit seems a likely and fitting disposal of a famous warship. Historically the Spanish War immortalized the Oregon. Built on the Pacific coast, and serving there when the war broke out, the battleship was imperatively needed on the other side of the continent to strengthen the American naval force in West Indian waters. The Panama Canal did not then connect the Atlantic and the Pacific, and the Oregon must needs circle South America to join the Atlantic squadron. It was a race of steam against time that the whole Nation watched with breathless apprehension lest time should win. But the Oregon was off Santiago when the Spanish fleet made its dash for the open sea, and in the battle that followed, her own antagonist was Cervera's Cristobal Colon.

ONE would go far before seeing a more remarkable clock than the one that a Brazilian has keeping the time in his garden. Sun dials, of course, are ancient and still in general use for garden ornaments, and gardeners have sometimes utilized their knowledge of flowers by making a kind of garden clock that has approximately told the time by certain blossoms selected for their habit of opening at different hours of the day. But this particular garden timepiece might serve a suburbanite with a train to catch. The large dial and its numerals are designed in growing flowers, but the hands move by regular clock mechanism buried in a watertight concrete box. As the gardener told a visitor, this unusual convenience in a garden cost a "pretty penny," but the owner doubtless feels well repaid by the astonishment of his guests at seeing his floral clock keeping the correct time.

SELDOM indeed is any average citizen likely to consult the "Precedents of the House of Representatives," which Asher C. Hinds spent fifteen years in compiling, but the eight large volumes do for the parliamentary law of the United States what Blackstone did for the law of England. Mr. Hinds came to Washington as Speaker Reed's clerk. He saw that the parliamentary records of the House had become a growing mass of unsystematized documents, an enormous library, one might say, for which those who needed to consult it had no catalogue, and he set himself to the labor of systematizing it. It has been said that a more exhausting task of his kind was never assumed by a single individual. In carrying it to a successful conclusion Mr. Hinds made himself a memorial in printer's ink and leather binding more impressive, to those who comprehend its value in the machinery of national legislation, than many a creation of bronze or marble.